



3 DEFINITIONS

Accessory dwelling unit. A dwelling unit subordinate in size to the principal residential structure(s) on a lot and located either within the principal residential structure(s) or in an accessory structure.

Adult business establishment. Any business, including but not limited to any bookstore, newsstand, novelty store, nightclub, bar, cabaret, amusement arcade, or theater, which:

- A. Keeps for public patronage or permits or allows the operation of any adult amusement device as defined in Chapter 4 of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances; or
- B. Customarily, meaning more often than an average of one calendar week during any calendar month of operation, exhibits motion pictures or displays any other visual representation described or advertised as being “X rated” or “for adults only,” or which customarily excludes persons from any portion of the premises by reason of immaturity of age by the use of such, or similar, phrases; or
- C. Is adjudged to be in violation of 17 M.R.S. §§ 2911, 2912.

Affordable housing. Housing for which the percentage of income a household is charged in rent and other housing expenses or must pay in monthly mortgage payments (including condominium/HOA fees, mortgage insurance, other insurance and real estate taxes), does not exceed 30% of a household’s income, or other amount established in City regulations that does not vary significantly from this amount.

After-hours entertainment license. Any of the music, dancing, and special entertainment licenses required or authorized by Chapter 4, Article III of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances.

Agriculture. Land and associated structures used for the growing of crops and raising of domesticated animals to provide food and other products for sale, personal consumption, donation, and/or educational purposes. Agriculture includes single-family dwellings and any additional dwellings that are accessory to the principal use of agriculture. Agriculture also includes farmstands used to sell crops grown on the premises.

Airport. Land, water, or any human-made object or facility located thereon, which is used or intended to be used for landing and takeoff of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas that are used or intended to be used for airport buildings or other airport facilities or rights-of-way, together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon. Airports may include airport administration, terminals, carrier operations, concessions, reservations and ticket sales, freight, repair and storage, fueling services, flying schools, car rental operations, and other associated uses.

Airport restricted access areas. Runways, taxiways, and other areas of an airport accessible to aircraft, whether access is restricted by the Federal Aviation Administration or not.

Alley. Any way designed primarily for vehicular and pedestrian or utility access to the back or side of premises otherwise abutting on a street, except driveways unless officially designated otherwise.

Animal-related services. Establishments principally for the training or boarding of animals. Such uses shall not include veterinary services.

Approval. An affirmative decision on an application, including an approval with conditions.

Appurtenance. A device or structure not designed for human occupancy and attached to the exterior of a building.

Area of special flood hazard. The land in the flood plain having a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year as specifically identified in the most recently adopted FEMA Flood Insurance Study for the City of Portland.

Auto service station. A business selling fuel for vehicles and propane, or providing services specific to charging electric vehicles, or providing motor vehicle repairs including, but not limited to, tune-ups, engine repair, brake work, muffler replacement, tire repair, or similar activities. Such businesses may also include car-washes and/or vacuums.

Bar. Any establishment required to be licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, which is not regularly used for the purpose of providing full-course meals, as defined in Title 28-A of the Maine Revised Statutes, on the premises.

Base flood. The flood having a 1% chance of being hereof or exceeded in any given year (i.e., a 100-year storm).

Bed and breakfast. A detached dwelling that contains no more than nine guest rooms; is used to

provide or offer overnight accommodation for transient guests; has an owner, manager, or operator living in the building as a permanent resident; does not provide cooking facilities in any of the guest rooms; and does not provide meals other than breakfast, which shall be offered only to overnight guests.

Beverage container redemption center. A facility established with the primary purpose of accepting empty beverage containers from consumers and paying or otherwise providing the refund value of such containers.

Building. A roofed and walled structure built for permanent use.

Building, accessory. A detached roofed and walled structure that is incidental and subordinate in area and extent, and/or use to the principal building(s) on the property. A lot may have more than one accessory building.

Building addition. Any increase to footprint, floor area, or volume of an existing building.

Building alteration. A change or rearrangement in the structural supports, exterior appearance, or removal of features otherwise affecting the exterior appearance of a building.

Buildings, attached. Two or more independent buildings that share at least one common party wall but have full building separation and independent principal entries; not free-standing. Attached buildings may or may not have common ownership.



Building, principal. The main roofed and walled structure on a lot having the predominant area, extent, and/or use. A lot may have more than one principal building. When a garage is attached to the principal building in a substantial manner as by an enclosed area with roof or common wall, it shall be considered as a part of the principal building.

Child care center. Per 22 M.R.S. §8301-A(1-A)(A), a child care center is a house or other place in which a person maintains or otherwise carries out a regular program, for consideration, for any part of a day providing care and protection for 13 or more children under 13 years of age; or any location or locations operated as a single child care program or by a person or persons when there are more than 12 children being cared for.

Child care facility, small. Per 22 M.R.S. §8301-A(1-A)(E), a small child care facility is a house or other place, not the residence of the operator, in which a person maintains or otherwise carries out a regularly scheduled program, for any part of a day, providing care and protection for 3 to 12 children between 6 weeks and 12 years of age.

Clinic. Any establishment where patients are examined and treated by one or more health care providers, such as, but not limited to, physicians, dentists, psychologists, or social workers. Clinics may include laboratory services and facilities for ambulatory or outpatient surgical procedures.

Coastal high hazard area. The area subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to, hurricane wave wash or tsunamis. The area is designated on the flood insurance rate map as zone V1 30.

Coastal wetland. All tidal and subtidal lands; all lands with vegetation present that is tolerant of salt water and that occurs primarily in a salt water or estuarine habitat; and/or any swamp, marsh, bog, beach, flat, or other contiguous low land that is subject to tidal action during the highest tide level for the year in which an activity is proposed as identified in tide tables published by the National Ocean Service. Coastal wetlands may include portions of coastal sand dunes.

Commercial vessel. Any watercraft used principally in a business or trade, including common carriers of passenger or freight, whether for governmental, nonprofit, or emergency purposes, but not including pleasure craft used principally for recreational purposes.

Communication studio. A commercial or public communication facility, including radio and television broadcasting and receiving stations and studios.

Community hall. A building or portion of a building used for social, recreational, artistic, civic, or educational community functions. Such a facility would be open to the public for such functions, which, for example, could include but not be limited to performances, dance, exhibitions, cultural exchange, training programs and workshops, neighborhood meetings, or gatherings. As part of these functions and activities, it shall be permissible to serve food, subject to other applicable codes and ordinances. A community hall may also be referred to as a neighborhood center.

Condominium. Any interest in real estate created pursuant to the Unit Ownership Act, 33 M.R.S. § 560

et seq., or its equivalent, as it may from time to time be amended.

Construction and engineering services. Offices for businesses in the conduct of any landscape or building trade or craft, together with land and/or structures used for the storage of equipment, vehicles, machinery, and/or materials related to and used by the trade or craft. Construction and engineering services with no storage of equipment, vehicles, machinery, and/or materials are considered office uses.

Cultural facility. A facility open to the public, providing access to cultural exhibits and activities including but not limited to museums, cultural or historical centers, non-commercial galleries. A cultural facility may include accessory services such as, but not limited to, retail sales of related items.

Development. Any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, the construction of, alteration to, or addition to any buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

Drive-through. A facility which provides a service directly to a motor vehicle occupant and where the customer drives a motor vehicle onto the premises and to a window or mechanical device through or by which the customer is served with or without exiting the vehicle. Drive-throughs do not include major or minor auto service stations.

Drive-through features. Features associated with drive-throughs including but not limited to

designated travel or stacking lanes, intercom systems, menu boards, service windows, kiosks, mechanical devices, etc.

Dwelling unit. One or more rooms forming a single unit for habitation by one family, including food preparation, living, sanitary, and sleeping facilities.

Dwelling, four-family. A single building containing four dwelling units.

Dwelling, live/work. A principal structure that combines a dwelling unit with a permitted commercial use that is used by one or more of the residents. A live/work dwelling may also include the combination of a dwelling unit with arts-related activities, such as painting, photography, sculpture, music, and film, used by one or more of the residents. Live/work dwellings are subject to the standards for the individual uses contained within this Code. Any area used for commercial space in a live/work dwelling cannot be converted to residential living space if the commercial component is no longer operating.

Dwelling, multi-family. A single building containing five or more dwelling units.

Dwelling, multi-family conversion. A single building containing five or more dwelling units, converted from an existing dwelling of four or fewer units, or an existing structure in nonresidential use.

Dwelling, single-family. A single building containing one dwelling unit.

Dwelling, three-family. A single building containing three dwelling units.



Dwelling, townhouse. A structure consisting of two or more dwelling units, the interior of which is configured in a manner such that dwelling units are attached horizontally, separated by a party wall, and each dwelling unit is located on a separate lot with a separate exterior entrance.

Dwelling, two-family. A single building containing two dwelling units.

Earth-moving activity. Any removal or placement, excavation, filling, stockpiling, or grading of soil, earth, loam, sand, gravel, rock, and other mineral deposits.

Easement. A right, privilege, or liberty which one has in land owned by another for some special and definite purpose.

Emergency operations. Operations conducted for the public health, safety, or general welfare, such as protection of resources from immediate destruction or loss, law enforcement, and operations to rescue human beings and livestock from the threat of destruction or injury.

Emergency shelter. A facility providing temporary overnight shelter to individuals experiencing homelessness in a dormitory-style or per-bed arrangement.

Entrance, principal. A main point of access for pedestrians into a building. Buildings may have more than one principal entrance.

Essential services. The construction, alteration, or maintenance of gas, electrical, or communication facilities; steam, fuel, electric power, or water

transmission or distribution lines, towers and related equipment; telephone cables or lines, poles, and related equipment; gas, oil, water, slurry, or other similar pipelines; municipal sewage lines, collection, or supply systems; and associated storage tanks. Such systems may include towers, poles, wires, mains, drains, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarms and police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants, and similar accessories, but shall not include service drops or buildings which are necessary for the furnishing of such services.

Façade. An exterior building wall, from grade to the top of the parapet or eaves. A facade incorporates the full width of a building elevation, including any projections or recesses occurring across an elevation.

Family. One or more individuals related by blood, marriage, civil union, adoption, or guardianship and/or up to eight unrelated individuals living together in a dwelling unit as a single nonprofit housekeeping unit.

Family child care provider. Per 22 M.R.S. §8301-A(1-A)(C), a family child care provider is a person who provides day care in that person's home on a regular basis, for consideration, for children under 13 years of age who are not the children of the provider or who are not residing in the provider's home.

Farmstand. A temporary structure, used for the sale of food or non-food crops grown on the premises.

Fill. Soil, earth, loam, sand, gravel, rock and other mineral deposits.

Filling. The placement of soil, earth, loam, sand, gravel, rock and other mineral deposits. Filling shall include stockpiling.

Fixture, fully shielded. A light fixture or luminous tube constructed and mounted such that all light emitted by the fixture or tube, either directly from the lamp, tube, or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the light fixture, is projected below the horizontal. If the lamp or tube, any reflective surface, or lens cover (clear or prismatic) is visible when viewed from above or directly from the side, from any angle around the fixture or tube, the fixture or tube is not fully shielded.

Flag. A fabric sheet of square, rectangular, or triangular shape having no enclosing or supporting framework that is typically mounted on a pole.

Flood boundary and floodway map. The official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on which the boundaries of the flood have been designated. This may alternatively be referred to as a flood hazard boundary map.

Flood insurance rate map. The official map (FIRM) on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the city.

Floodproofing. Any combination of structural or nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real estate, to water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot as designated on the flood boundary and floodway map. When not designated on the flood boundary and floodway map, it is considered to be the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas to a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the flood plain, as measured from the normal high-water mark to the upland limit of the flood plain.

Foundation. The supporting substructure of a building or other structure, excluding wooden sills and post supports, but including basements, slabs, frost walls, or other base consisting of concrete, block, brick, or similar material.

Freshwater wetland. Freshwater swamps, marshes, bogs, and/or similar areas which are both:

- A. Of ten or more contiguous acres or of less than ten contiguous acres and adjacent to a surface water body except for any river, stream or brook such that, in a natural state, the combined surface area is in excess of ten acres or of less than ten acres that is depicted on the Shoreland Zoning map.
- B. Inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

Freshwater wetlands may contain small stream channels or inclusions of land that do not conform to the criteria of this definition.



Forested wetland. A freshwater wetland dominated by woody vegetation that is six meters tall (approximately 20 feet) or taller.

Garage/yard sale. A temporary event held on residential property, during which the owner or occupant offers used personal items, such as clothing, furniture, and household goods, for sale to the public.

General office. An office for the conducting or managing of a business or the practice of a profession, including that of a licensed health care provider, so long as such office does not include laboratory services and facilities for ambulatory surgical procedures. Such an office may or may not offer services to the public. An office is not materially involved in fabricating, assembling, or warehousing of physical products for the retail or wholesale market, nor engaged in the repair of products or retail services.

General services. Establishment primarily engaged in rendering frequent or recurring services to persons or business on a fee basis, including but not limited to banks, health clubs, laundries, beauty shops, barber shops, nail salons, electronics repair shops, and the like.

Greenhouse/nursery (retail). An establishment where flowers, shrubbery, trees, and other horticultural and floricultural products are propagated and sold, which may include gardening and landscape supplies and products, such as hardware, garden tools and utensils, paving stones and bricks, bulk materials such as mulch, straw, and stone, and other related items for sale.

Green roof. A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and designed to meet the Maine Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual standards and recommendations. A green roof installation must serve the purpose of reducing stormwater runoff through retention or slowing and consist of an assembly that at a minimum includes a root repellent system, a drainage system, a filtering layer, a growing medium and plants, and shall be installed on a waterproof membrane.

Group home. A housing facility for 9 to 12 persons with disabilities that is approved, authorized, certified or licensed by the State.

Hazard tree. A tree with a structural defect, combination of defects, or disease resulting in a structural defect that under the normal range of environmental conditions at the site exhibits a high probability of failure and loss of a major structural component of the tree in a manner that will strike a target. A normal range of environmental conditions does not include meteorological anomalies, such as, but not limited to: hurricanes; hurricane-force winds; tornados; microbursts; or significant ice storm events. Hazard trees also include those trees that pose a serious and imminent risk to bank stability. A target is the area where personal injury or property damage could occur if the tree or a portion of the tree fails. Targets include roads, driveways, parking areas, structures, campsites, and any other developed area where people frequently gather and linger.

Helistop. An area used for the landing of helicopters at any location other than an airport. Such area shall include a landing area or pad, and

may include parking required for access to the landing area or pad, a loading and unloading area for emergency vehicles, and other related facilities other than maintenance and repair facilities.

Hospital. An institution providing health services, primarily on an inpatient basis, and medical or surgical care of the sick or injured, including as an integral part of the institution such related facilities as laboratories, outpatient departments, training facilities, central service facilities, and staff offices.

Hostel. An overnight lodging facility for transient guests that provides sleeping rooms and common spaces for cooking. A hostel shall not be used as an emergency shelter.

Hotel. A commercial facility that provides sleeping accommodation for a fee and customary lodging services. Related accessory uses may include, but are not limited to, meeting facilities, restaurants, bars, and recreational facilities for the use of guests. A hotel has common facilities for reservations, cleaning services, combined utilities, and on-site management and reception.

Impervious surface. Area covered with low-permeability material that is highly resistant to infiltration by water, such as asphalt, concrete, or rooftop, and areas such as gravel roads and unpaved parking areas that will be compacted through design or use to reduce their permeability. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Pervious

pavement, pervious pavers, pervious concrete, and underdrained artificial turf fields are all considered impervious.

Impound lot. A facility that provides temporary outdoor storage for vehicles that are to be claimed by titleholders or their agents. An impound lot is typically used for the storage of wrecked motor vehicles usually awaiting insurance adjustment or transport to a repair shop. Impound lot does not include impound facilities owned and used by governmental authorities.

Industrial, high-impact. Industrial activity involving the manufacturing, packaging, assembly, or distribution of finished or semi-finished products from either raw materials or previously prepared material which are generally incompatible with residential, commercial, and lower-impact industrial uses and sensitive natural areas due to their high generation of traffic, noise levels, emissions, lighting, and odors. High-impact industrial includes fish-waste processing.

Industrial, low-impact. Industrial activity involving the manufacturing, packaging, assembly, or distribution of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared material, where such activities are conducted wholly within an enclosed building. Low-impact industrial uses do not include the processing of raw materials or salvaging operations. Low-impact industrial uses are generally compatible, due to their size and nature of impact, with residential, commercial and other low impact industrial uses.

Kitchen facilities. Facilities used for the preparation of meals, including refrigerators and



devices used for the cooking and preparation of food.

Laboratory and research facility. A building or group of buildings used for the purpose of conducting research, investigation, testing, and experimentation in any field of science, medicine, or technology and including facilities such as but not limited to administrative offices, laboratories, and service or machine shops to serve the facility. Laboratory and research facilities do not include manufacturing of products for sale.

Lodging house. A house, building or portion thereof containing two or more rooming units, as well as common areas, and providing such units to individuals on not less than a monthly basis for compensation.

Lodging house common areas. Portions of a lodging house which are available for use by all residents of the lodging house. Lodging house common areas shall include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: kitchens, living rooms, recreation rooms, improved basements, and finished porches. Bathrooms, stairways, hallways, and storage areas shall not be counted as lodging house common areas.

Lot. A parcel or area of land that is designated as an individual unit for use, development, or ownership that is either: a) a parcel or area of land that is separately described in a deed or on a plan recorded in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds; b) a contiguous combination of such lots under common ownership and designated as one unit for development; or c) a newly established

parcel meeting all the dimensional requirements of the zone in which it is located.

Lot, through. A lot that fronts upon two parallel streets, or which fronts upon two streets which do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot.

Lot, flag. A lot platted so that the main building site area (the “flag”) is set back from the street on which it fronts, and includes an access strip (the “pole”) connecting the main building site with the street.

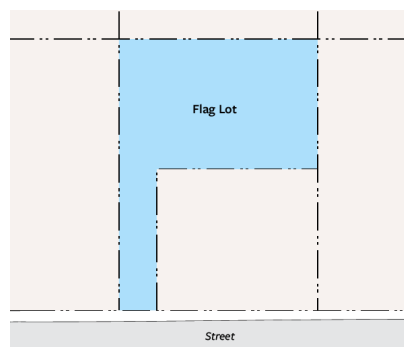


FIGURE 3-A: FLAG LOT

Lot of record. A nonconforming parcel or area of land that: a) is separately described in a deed or on a plan recorded in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds as of the date designated in the relevant provision of this chapter and b) conformed to the requirements of this chapter as of the date designated in the relevant provision of this chapter.

Lowest floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building’s lowest floor, provided that such

enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this division.

Low-income household. A household having an income not exceeding 80% of median income for area of residence as set forth in regulations promulgated from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 1437 et seq.

Low-income housing unit for rent. A dwelling unit for which:

- A. The rent is affordable to a household earning 80% or less of Area Median Income (AMI) as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- B. The unit is rented to a household earning 80% or less of AMI.
- C. The requirements of (A) and (B) above are limited by deed restriction or other legally binding agreement for the applicable length of time in this ordinance.

Low-income housing unit for sale. A dwelling unit for which:

- A. The sale price is affordable to a household earning 100% or less of Area Median Income (AMI) as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- B. The unit is sold to a household earning 100% or less of AMI.
- C. The requirements of (A) and (B) above are limited by deed restriction or other legally binding agreement for future sales for the applicable length of time in this ordinance.

Manufactured housing. A structural unit or units designed for occupancy and constructed in a manufacturing facility and transported, by the use of its own chassis or an independent chassis, to a building site. The term includes any type of building that is constructed at a manufacturing facility and transported to a building site where it is used for housing and may be purchased or sold by a dealer in the interim. For purposes of this section, 2 types of manufactured housing are included. Those 2 types are:

- A. Those units constructed after June 15, 1976, commonly called “newer mobile homes,” that the manufacturer certifies are constructed in compliance with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development standards, meaning structures transportable in one or more sections, that in the traveling mode are 14 body feet or more in width and are 750 or more square feet, and that are built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as dwellings, with or without permanent foundations, when connected to the required utilities including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical systems contained in the unit. This term also includes any structure that meets all the requirements of this subparagraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, United States Code, Title 42, Section 5401, et seq.; and
- B. Those units commonly called “modular homes” that the manufacturer certifies are constructed



in compliance with Title 10, chapter 951, and rules adopted under that chapter, meaning structures, transportable in one or more sections, that are not constructed on a permanent chassis and are designed to be used as dwellings on foundations when connected to required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning or electrical systems contained in the unit.

Marijuana, cultivation facility. A cultivation facility required to be licensed pursuant to 28-B M.R.S. § 201 or any other facility engaged primarily in the business of planting, propagation, growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, trimming, or other processing of marijuana, including mature marijuana plants, immature marijuana plants, seedlings, and marijuana seeds, for use or sale.

Marijuana, manufacturing facility. A manufacturing facility required to be licensed pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 2423-F or 28-B M.R.S. § 201.

Marijuana, plant canopy. As defined by 28-B M.R.S. § 102.

Marijuana product. As defined by 22 M.R.S. § 2422 or 28-B M.R.S. § 102.

Marijuana, registered dispensary. A registered medical marijuana dispensary as defined by 22 M.R.S. § 2422.

Marijuana, registered patient. As defined by 22 M.R.S. § 2422.

Marijuana retail store. A retail establishment licensed to sell marijuana, marijuana products,

immature marijuana plants, and seedlings to adult use or medical marijuana customers. A marijuana retail store is only authorized as a principal use, and is not permitted as an accessory use. A marijuana retail store may not exceed a maximum gross floor area of 2,000 square feet. A marijuana retail store shall not include a registered dispensary.

Marijuana, small-scale caregiver. A registered caregiver who sells or dispenses marijuana to no more than five individual registered patients in any one calendar month; does not process or manufacture marijuana using chemicals or solvents; and cultivates no more than: 1) 250 square feet of plant canopy where located in a single-family dwelling or commercial space; or 2) 125 square feet of plant canopy where located in a dwelling unit within a two-family or multi-family building.

Marijuana testing facility. A facility licensed to develop, research and test marijuana, marijuana products and other substances as defined by 22 M.R.S. § 2422 or 28-B M.R.S. § 102.

Marina. A commercial operation providing floats, slips, and piers intended primarily for berthing of noncommercial vessels and the provision of related services such as supplies, fuel, equipment and repairs, which may be provided both to tenants and non-tenants.

Market garden. An area of land or a facility, managed and maintained by an individual, group, or business to grow and harvest food and non-food crops to be sold for profit on-site, off-site, or both. Market gardens may be located outdoors or fully enclosed within a permanent building. Market gardens do not include the cultivation of marijuana.

Mean high tide. The mean height of tidal high waters at a particular point or station over a period of time to such length that increasing its length does not appreciably change this mean. For tidal waters, the cycle of change covers a period of 19 years, and mean high tide is defined as the average of the high waters over a 19 period.

Mean sea level. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on the City’s FIRM are referenced.

Mid-block permeability. A continuous, open-air corridor at least 20’ in width that physically or visually connects two streets or public rights-of-way and provides a break in the street wall. The corridor must be unobstructed and open to the sky.

Moderate-income household. A household having an income not exceeding 120% of median income for area of residence as set forth in regulations promulgated from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 1437 et seq.

Neighborhood nonresidential reuse. Select nonresidential uses located within a residential neighborhood to serve nearby residents, and occupying a structure which is nonresidential in its original construction and/or current use.

Non-commercial vessel berthing. The use of berthing space for berthing of watercraft other than commercial vessels. Berthing space used in the following manner shall not be included in the

calculation of the number of linear feet under this use category:

- A. Space used principally for sale or repair of vessels.
- B. Commercial vessel tenant space used by a noncommercial vessel for a period not exceeding ten consecutive days while the primary commercial vessel tenant is conducting its business or trade.

Non-native invasive species of vegetation.

Species of vegetation listed by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry as being invasive in Maine ecosystems and not native to Maine ecosystems.

Normal high-water line (non-tidal waters). That line which is apparent from visible markings, changes in the character of soils due to prolonged action of the water or changes in vegetation, and which distinguishes between predominantly aquatic and predominantly terrestrial land. Areas contiguous with rivers that support non-forested wetland vegetation and hydric soils and that are at the same or lower elevation as the water level of the river during the period of normal high-water are considered part of the river.

Office park. A development of one or more buildings designed to accommodate offices, laboratory and research facilities, high-tech manufacturing, and similar uses with no outdoor storage. An office park may also include hotels, medical/dental offices, and supportive commercial uses for the primary convenience of office park workers and visitors, including limited retail, general services, financial institutions, child care centers and small child care facilities, and restaurants.



Off-peninsula. All land located north of I-295.

On-peninsula. All land located south of I-295.

Open space. Land and water areas designed and reserved for use as active or passive recreation areas or for preservation purposes.

Open space, public. Open space maintained for the use of the general public. Public open space may include parks, plazas, and public seating areas.

Outlet stream. Any perennial or intermittent stream, as shown on the most recent highest resolution version of the national hydrography dataset available from the United States Geological Survey on the website of the United States Geological Survey or the national map, that flows from a freshwater wetland.

Owner. Any person that has any interest, legal or beneficial, in any parcel or lot.

Park. A facility that serves the recreational needs of residents and visitors. Park includes, but is not limited to, playgrounds, ballfields, golf courses, gymnasiums, football fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, dog parks, skateboard parks, pools, community gardens, marinas, sports complexes, and passive recreation areas. Parks may also include non-commercial indoor or outdoor facilities, including zoos and amphitheaters, accessory services such as, but not limited to, restaurant and retail establishments, and temporary outdoor uses such as festivals and performances.

Party wall. Any partition wall common to two adjacent or attached buildings.

Piers, docks, wharves, bridges and other structures and uses extending over or beyond the normal high-water line or within a wetland, temporary. Structures which remain in or over the water for less than seven months in any period of 12 consecutive months.

Place of assembly. A building or portion of a building used as a community hall, private club, fraternal organization, or place of religious assembly. This definition shall not include buildings or portions of buildings used as a community hall, private club or non-profit social and recreational facility, or place of religious assembly where 8 or fewer people, not including the permanent residents of a single-family dwelling, assemble. A place of assembly may include accessory uses, such as childcare facilities or preschools, meeting rooms, food preparation and dining areas, auditoriums, and/or classrooms.

Post-secondary school. A facility for post-secondary higher learning that grants associate or bachelor's degrees. The institution may also have research facilities and/or professional schools that grant master and doctoral degrees. Post-secondary schools may also include additional uses as part of the principal use, such as dormitories, cafeterias, restaurants, retail sales, indoor or outdoor recreational facilities, preschool facilities, and similar uses.

Private club or non-profit social and recreational facility. A private club or nonprofit social and recreational facility is open exclusively to members and to their bona fide guests accompanying them, in order to promote fellowship, social living, proper

recreation, civic responsibility, neighborhood responsibility, community welfare, or other endeavors. It shall be permissible to serve food and meals on such premises provided adequate dining room space and kitchen facility are available and are provided within all regulations of this Land Use Code and other applicable codes and ordinances.

Real estate project sales office/model unit.

A residential unit or other structure within a development that is temporarily used for display purposes as an example of dwelling units available for sale or rental in a residential development and/or sales or rental offices for dwellings within the development.

Recent flood plain soils. Recent flood plain soils include the following soil series as described and identified by the National Cooperative Soil Survey: Alluvial, Charles, Cornish, Fryeburg, Hadley, Limerick, Lovewell, Medomak, Ondawa, Podunk, Rumney, Saco, Suncook, and Winooski.

Recreation and amusement centers. Facilities equipped for the conduct of sports or indoor leisure time recreation activities. Such facilities may limit admission either to members or to persons paying an entrance fee. Recreation and amusement centers do not include sports complexes or stadiums.

Recycling facility. A facility engaged exclusively in the collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of materials that would otherwise be disposed of or processed as waste or the mechanized separation and treatment of waste, other than through combustion, and the creation and recovery

of reusable materials other than as a fuel for the generation of electricity.

Residential care facility (small). A facility which provides, on a regular basis, medical or non-medical care and services for up to 12 individuals. Said facility must be licensed as a board care, residential care facility or equivalent pursuant to the regulations promulgated by the State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services.

Residential care facility (large). A facility which provides, on a regular basis, medical or non-medical care and services for 13 or more individuals. Said facility must be licensed as a board care, residential care facility or equivalent pursuant to the regulations promulgated by the State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services.

Restaurant. Any food service establishment with indoor seating capacity for ten or more patrons.

Retail. Any shop or store offering goods or merchandise to the general public for direct consumption and not for resale, or food service establishment with indoor seating capacity for nine or fewer patrons. Retail shall not include gasoline, diesel, or propane fuel sales.

Riprap. Rocks, irregularly shaped, and at least six inches in diameter, used for erosion control and soil stabilization, typically used on ground slopes of two units horizontal to one unit vertical or less.

Roadway. That portion of a street between the regularly established curblines, or that part of a street or alley devoted to vehicular traffic.



Rooming unit. One or more rooms forming a single unit used, or intended to be used, for living and sleeping purposes by an individual or a family, but not designed for food preparation. In a suite of rooms, each room that provides sleeping accommodation shall be counted as one rooming unit for the purpose of this chapter.

Sapling. A tree species that is less than two inches in diameter at four and one half feet above ground level.

Seedling. A young tree species that is less than four and one half feet in height above ground level.

Self-storage facility. A facility for the storage of personal property, where individual renters control and access individual storage spaces. Self-storage facilities may be designed with individual storage spaces located within a fully enclosed, climate controlled building, with individual storage spaces accessed from the outdoors, or with a combination of storage spaces. Administrative offices for the facility, and retail sales of related items, such as moving supplies may be included.

Sexually explicit. The display or depiction of sex organs during actual or simulated sexual intercourse or sexual acts as defined in 17 A M.R.S. § 251.

Shore frontage. The length of a lot bordering on a water body or wetland measured in a straight line between the intersections of the lot lines with the shoreline.

Sidewalk. That portion of a street not included in the roadway, and devoted in whole or part to pedestrian traffic.

Sign. A structure, device, figure, display, message placard, or other contrivance, or any part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, which is designed, constructed, intended, or used to advertise, provide information in the nature of advertising, provide historical, cultural, archeological, ideological, political, religious, or social information, or direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, business, product, service, message, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, or illumination.

Sign, animated. Flashing, blinking, reflecting, revolving, or other similar sign with visibly moving or rotating parts or visible mechanical movement of any kind.

Sign, awning. Any sign that is part of or attached to an awning, canopy, or other fabric, plastic, or structural protective cover over a door, entrance, window, storefront, or outdoor service area.

Sign, A-Frame. A pedestrian-oriented self-supporting sign that is not permanently affixed to a structure or the ground.

Sign, bandit. Any advertising sign that is placed on public property or on private property without the consent of the property owner or as authorized in this article.

Sign, blade. A permanent, pedestrian-scaled sign mounted either to the wall of building by means of a bracket or attached to the underside of a lintel, arch, or other overhead structure above a porch or walkway and which is typically hung perpendicular to the wall of the building.

Sign, building identification. A sign consisting of letters or numbers applied to a building wall, engraved into the building material, or consisting of a sculptural relief which contains the name of the building or describes its function, but which does not advertise any individual tenant of the building or any products or services offered.

Sign, building-mounted. Sign attached to, connected to, erected against the wall, parapet, or fascia of a building or structure.

Sign, bus shelter. As specified in 23 M.R.S.A. §1908-A, any outdoor sign visible to the traveling public from public right-of-way that is affixed to a publicly-owned bus shelter operated by a transit agency.

Sign, cabinet. A permanent building-mounted or freestanding sign with its text and/or logo symbols and artwork on a translucent face panel that is mounted within a metal frame or cabinet either that contains the lighting fixtures which illuminate the sign face from behind.

Sign, canopy. A sign that is printed, painted, or affixed to a canopy, typically used to accent building entries.

Sign, center identification. A sign identifying the name of a building, office park, or shopping center only.

Sign, changeable copy. A sign that is designed so that characters, letters, numbers, or illustrations can be manually or mechanically changed or rearranged without altering the face or surface of the sign. For the purposes of this article, a sign whose message changes more than eight times per day is

considered an animated sign and not a changeable copy sign.

Sign, directional. A sign erected to inform the viewer of the approximate route, direction, or location of a facility or use.

Sign, direct illumination. Illumination resulting from light emitted directly from a light bulb or light fixture, and not light diffused through translucent signs or reflected from other surfaces such as the ground or building face.

Sign, directory. A permanent sign which provides information in a list, roster, or directory format.

Sign, Electronic Message. A sign or portion of a sign that utilizes computer-generated messages or some other electronic means of changing its characters, letters, numbers, illustrations, display, color, and/or light intensity, including animated graphics and video, by electronic or automatic means. An Electronic Message Sign is not a Single- or Two-Color LED Sign.

Sign, externally-illuminated. A sign whose illumination is reflected from its source by the sign surface to the viewer's eye, the source of light not being visible to the viewer.

Sign, feather banner. A temporary sign that is taller than it is wide and made of a flexible material (typically cloth, nylon, or vinyl) and mounted to a pole to fly freely.

Sign, freestanding. A permanent sign that is erected or mounted on its own self-supporting



permanent structure or base detached from any supporting elements of a building.

Sign, fuel pump topper. A temporary sign affixed to the top of an operable fuel dispensing pump used to advertise goods offered for sale on the same parcel on which the fuel pump is located.

Sign, incidental. A sign which provides incidental information, including security, credit card acceptance, business hours, open/closed, directions to services and facilities, or menus.

Sign, individual letter. A cut-out or etched letter or logo which is individually mounted on a building wall or freestanding sign.

Sign, internally illuminated. Any sign in which the source of light is entirely enclosed within the sign and not directly visible.

Sign, landmark. A permanent sign indicating individual historic landmarks, local historic districts, or otherwise determined by the City to have attained a high degree of community, cultural, aesthetic, or historic significance.

Sign, logo. A stylized group of letters, words, numbers, or symbols used to represent and distinguish a business, product, or organization.

Sign, marquee. A permanent sign structure placed over the entrance to a building and typically used for a theater or other entertainment use.

Sign, monument. A permanent freestanding sign with a solid base that is at least 60% the width of the sign face.

Sign, off-premise. Any sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment, product, structure, use, or property different from a structure or use existing on the property where the sign is located, and/or any sign on which space is rented, donated, or sold by the owner of said sign or property for the purpose of conveying a message.

Sign, permanent. A sign constructed of durable materials and intended to exist for the duration of time that the use or occupant is located on the premises.

Sign, pole. An elevated permanent sign typically supported by one or two poles, posts, or columns that do not meet the base width requirements for a monument sign.

Sign, projecting. A permanent sign that is attached to and extends perpendicular from a building from the wall.

Sign, service island canopy. A permanent sign mounted on or under a service island canopy, including on a fascia.

Sign, single-color or two-color LED. A permanent or temporary sign or portion of a sign composed of single-color or two-color LEDs that displays static or changeable sign messages using characters, letters, and numbers only. Examples of these signs include, but are not limited to, "open" or "closed" signs, time and temperature" signs, or signs indicating the number of available spaces in a parking garage.

Sign, temporary. A sign constructed of paper, cloth, or similar expendable material, which is

intended for a definite and limited period of display and which is designed to be moved easily and is not permanently affixed to a structure, sign area, or window.

Sign, wall. A permanent sign affixed to or erected against the wall or fascia of a building or structure, with the exposed face of the sign parallel to the plane of wall or fascia to which it is affixed or erected.

Sign, wall banner. A temporary sign constructed of cloth, bunting, plastic, paper, or similar non-rigid material, and securely attached to the wall or support structure for which it is advertising. Flags are not considered temporary wall banners.

Sign, window. A permanent or temporary sign posted, painted, placed, or affixed in or on a window, or otherwise exposed to public view through a window.

Sign, Yard, Type I. A small temporary sign typically constructed of corrugated plastic and supported on a wire frame used, for example, for advertising by local businesses or by election campaigns.

Sign, Yard, Type II. A temporary sign mounted on a single post installed securely in the ground with a small sign hanging from a cross-bar mounted parallel to the ground.

Sign, Yard, Type III. A temporary large sign mounted on two posts installed securely in the ground.

Sign copy. Any graphic, word, numeral, symbol, insignia, text, sample, model, device, or combination

thereof that is primarily intended to advertise, identify, or notify.

Sign face. The exterior surface of a sign, exclusive of structural supports, on which is placed the sign copy.

Sign substructure. The supports, uprights, bracing and/or framework of a sign.

Site. All contiguous land under the same ownership or control, whether proposed for development or not, except where development is limited to a lot or lots within a subdivision.

Social service center. A service establishment that provides assistance for those recovering from chemical or alcohol dependency; survivors of abuse seeking support; those transitioning from homelessness or prior incarceration; and those with health and disability concerns. It does not include in-patient, overnight, or living quarters for recipients of the service or for the staff. Such service does not include medical examinations or procedures, or medical detoxification, dispensing of drugs or medications, or other treatments normally conducted in a medical office.

Solar access. Space open to the sun and clear of overhangs or shade, including orientation of buildings and lots to the sun, so as to permit the use of active and/or passive solar energy systems on individual properties.

Solar energy system. A complete assembly consisting of one or more solar collectors and associated mounting hardware or equipment, intended to provide for the collection, storage, and



distribution of solar energy for heating or cooling, electricity generation, or solar/thermal hot water systems. Solar energy systems shall include the following:

- A. Solar energy system, accessory.** A system as defined above, where power generation is incidental to a principal use. Accessory solar energy systems include building-integrated systems of any size, and building-mounted, roof-mounted, or ground-mounted systems of less than 1,000 square feet in area.
- B. Solar energy system, minor.** A system as defined above, between 1,000 and 9,999 square feet in area, where power generation is considered a principal use. Minor solar energy systems may take the form of either a building-mounted or roof-mounted solar array or a ground-mounted system.
- C. Solar energy system, major.** A system as defined above, of 10,000 square feet or more in area, where power generation is considered a principal use. Major solar energy systems may take the form of either a building-mounted or roof-mounted solar array, or a ground-mounted system.

Solar energy system, building-integrated. A solar energy system that is an integral part of a principal or accessory building and include, but are not limited to, photovoltaic or hot water systems that are contained within roofing materials, windows, walls, skylights and awnings.

Solar energy system, ground-mounted. Also known as free-standing solar energy systems, a solar energy system that is structurally mounted to the ground. The panels may be stationary or revolving and of any size.

Solar energy system, roof-mounted. A solar energy system in which solar panels are mounted on top of the structure of a roof either as a flush-mounted system or as modules fixed to frames which can be tilted toward the south at an optimal angle.

Solid waste disposal facility. A solid waste facility for the incineration or landfilling of solid waste or refuse-derived fuel. Facilities that burn material-separated, refuse-derived fuel, either alone or in combination with fuels other than municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuels, are not solid waste disposal facilities.

Sounds, impulse. Sound events characterized by brief excursions of sound pressure, each with a duration of less than 1 second.

Sounds, tonal. Sound waves usually perceived as a hum or whine because their instantaneous sound pressure varies essentially as a simple sinusoidal function of time.

Specialty food service. A business that specializes in the sale of certain food products and/or the on-site production of items, such as a delicatessen, bakery, candy maker, meat market, catering business, cheesemonger, coffee roaster, or fishmonger, and may offer areas for ancillary retail sales or eating and drinking areas that serve the products processed on-site. Specialty food service includes preparation, processing, canning, or packaging of food products where all processing is completely enclosed and there are no outside impacts. Specialty food service does not include production of alcohol.

Sports complex. One or more facilities located on the same parcel of land where athletic events are held.

Stadium. A commercial structure with tiers of seats and/or viewing areas around and/or adjacent to a field, court, or stage, intended to be used for the viewing of athletic events, entertainment, concerts, and other public gathering purposes. Stadiums may be indoor or outdoor.

Stockpiling. Any placement or creation of piles or loads of soil, loam, sand, gravel, rock, or other mineral deposits upon a site for the purpose of storage, warehousing, or reserving for future use.

Storm-damaged tree. A tree that has been uprooted, blown down, is lying on the ground, or that remains standing and is damaged beyond the point of recovery as the result of a storm event.

Stormwater retention area. A pond or basin used for the permanent storage of stormwater runoff.

Stormwater detention area. A storage area for the temporary storage of stormwater runoff which does not contain water during non-storm conditions.

Stream. A free-flowing body of water from the outlet of a great pond or the confluence of two perennial streams as depicted on the most recent, highest resolution version of the national hydrography dataset available from the United States Geological Survey on the website of the United States Geological Survey or the national map to the point where the stream becomes a river or where the stream meets the shoreland zone of

another water body or wetland. When a stream meets the shoreland zone of a water body or wetland and a channel forms downstream of the water body or wetland as an outlet, that channel is also a stream.

Street. A public way established by or maintained under public authority, or a way dedicated to the use of the public and appearing on the official map of the city.

Street, cul-de-sac or dead end. A street with only one outlet.

Street line. The line of demarcation between private property and a street.

Structure. Anything temporarily or permanently located, built, constructed, or erected for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, goods, or property of any kind or anything located, built, constructed, or erected on or in the ground or on another structure. The term includes structures temporarily or permanently located, such as decks, patios, and satellite dishes. Structure does not include fences, poles and wiring and other aerial equipment normally associated with service drops, including guy wires and guy anchors. Outside of the shoreland zone, patios and at-grade walkways shall not be considered structures.

Structure, accessory. A structure on a lot that is incidental and subordinate in area, extent, and/or use to the principal structure on the lot. A lot may have more than one accessory structure.



Structure, principal. The main structure on a lot having the predominant area, extent, or use. A lot may have more than one principal structure.

Studios for artists and craftspeople. A facility for the production of arts and crafts products such as paintings, sculpture, or other arts, or the practice of arts such as music or dance, or the production of custom, hand-crafted, or limited production of products such as furniture, wood, clay, and metal products, publications, and similar low-impact arts and crafts activities.

Subdivision. As defined in 30 A M.R.S. § 4401 and 4402.

Tasting room. A facility for the sampling of beer, wine, spirits, other alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, or food.

Telecommunication tower. Radio masts or tower structures built primarily to hold telecommunication antennas.

Temporary contractor's office and contractor's yard. A short-term, portable, or modular structure utilized as a watchman's quarters, construction office, or equipment shed during the construction of a new development. This may include a contractor's yard where materials and equipment are stored in conjunction with a construction project.

Temporary outdoor sales. Temporary uses, which may include temporary structures where goods are sold, such as but not limited to arts and crafts fairs, flea markets, rummage sales, consignment auctions, and holiday sales such as Christmas tree lots and

pumpkin sales lots. Temporary outdoor sales does not include garage/yard sales, or outdoor sales related to a retail goods establishment where such goods are part of the establishment's regular items offered for purchase.

Temporary outdoor storage container.

Temporary self-storage containers, delivered to a residence or business for the purpose of storing items, and subsequently picked up and stored at an off-site location until scheduled for retrieval.

Tenant. Any occupant in lawful possession of a rental unit, whether by lease, sublease, or otherwise.

Theater or performance hall. Any establishment devoted to showing motion pictures, or for dramatic, musical, or live performances.

Tidal waters. All waters affected by tidal action during the highest annual tide.

Transient guest. A person who occupies a facility offering accommodations on an overnight basis for compensation and whose actual occupancy is limited to no more than 15 days out of any 60-day period.

Tree. A woody perennial plant with a well-defined trunk(s) at least two inches in diameter at four and one half feet above the ground, with a more or less definite crown, and reaching a height of at least 10 feet at maturity.

Tributary stream. A channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water, which is characterized by the lack of terrestrial vegetation or by the presence of a bed, devoid of topsoil,

containing waterborne deposits or exposed soil, parent material or bedrock; and which is connected hydrologically with other water bodies. Tributary stream does not include rills or gullies forming because of accelerated erosion in disturbed soils where the natural vegetation cover has been removed by human activity.

Upland edge of a wetland. The boundary between upland and wetland. For purposes of a coastal wetland, this boundary is the line formed by the landward limits of the salt tolerant vegetation and/or the highest annual tide level, including all areas affected by tidal action. For purposes of a freshwater wetland, the upland edge is formed where the soils are not saturated for a duration sufficient to support wetland vegetation, or where the soils support the growth of wetland vegetation but such vegetation is dominated by woody stems that are six meters (approximately 20 feet) or taller.

Use. The purpose for which land or structures thereon is designed, arranged, or intended to be occupied, or for which it is occupied, maintained, rented, or leased.

Utility substation. Any sewage or water pumping station, electric power substation, transformer station, telephone equipment enclosures, or other similar structures owned or operated by a utility.

Vegetation. All live trees, shrubs, ground cover, and other plants including, without limitation, trees both over and under four inches in diameter, measured at four and one-half feet above ground level.

Veterinary services. An establishment for the treatment of animals, where animals may be boarded during their convalescence

Very low-income household. A household having an income not exceeding 50% of median income for area of residence as set forth in regulations promulgated from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 1437 et seq.

Warehousing and distribution facility. The storage of goods, wares, and merchandise in a warehouse from which distribution occurs. May include wholesale use, but not retail or direct sales to consumers. Warehousing and distribution facilities do not include self-storage facilities.

Watercourse. Any natural or artificial stream, river, creek, ditch, channel, swale, canal, conduit, culvert, drain, waterway, gully, ravine, or wash in which water flows in a definite direction or course, either continuously or intermittently, or which has a definite channel, bed, and banks, and includes any area adjacent thereto subject to inundation by reason of overflow or floodwater.

Water-dependent uses. Those uses that require, for their primary purpose, location on submerged lands or that require direct access to, or location in, coastal or inland waters and which cannot be located away from these waters.

Wetlands (outside of shoreland zones). Those areas which have two or more of the following:

- A. A water table at or near the surface during the growing season;



- B. Very poorly drained soils, including Sebago mucky peat; or
- C. Obligate wetland vegetation.

Very poorly drained soils and obligate wetland vegetation shall be as defined and illustrated in the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service publication of Wetland Plants of the State of Maine (1986).

Wind energy system. A system of components that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical or mechanical power. A wind energy system comprises all necessary components including turbines, energy storage, power conditioning, control systems, transmission systems (where appropriate) and structural support systems to provide electricity or mechanical power for residential, commercial, industrial, utility, or governmental use. Wind energy systems shall include the following:

- A. **Wind energy system, accessory:** A system as defined above, where power generation is incidental to a principal use. Accessory wind energy systems include roof-mounted systems, and ground-mounted systems less than 45 feet in height.
- B. **Wind energy system, minor:** A system as defined above, where power generation is considered a principal use. Minor wind energy systems are ground-mounted systems measuring between 45 feet and 85 feet in height.
- C. **Wind energy system, major:** A system as defined above, where power generation is considered a principal use. Major wind energy systems are ground-mounted systems

measuring between 85 feet and 160 feet in height.

Wholesale. Sale for resale, not for direct consumption.

Workforce housing unit for rent. A dwelling unit for which:

- A. The rent is affordable to a household earning 80% or less than of AMI.
- B. The unit is rented to a household earning 80% or less of AMI.
- C. The requirements of (A) and (B) above are limited by deed restriction or other legally binding agreement for the applicable length of time in this ordinance.

Workforce housing unit for sale. A dwelling unit for which:

- A. The purchase price is affordable to a household earning 80% or less of AMI.
- B. The unit is sold to a household earning 80% or less of AMI.
- C. The requirements of (A) and (B) above are limited by deed restriction or other legally binding agreement for the applicable length of time in this ordinance.



5 ZONES

5.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES

To carry out the provisions of this Land Use Code, the City of Portland shall be divided into the zones in Table 5-A.

5.2 ZONING MAP

5.2.1 Zoning map adopted

The zones in Table 5-A shall be shown upon a map filed in the Department of Planning and Urban Development. Such zoning map, with amendments, is hereby adopted as the official zoning map of the City of Portland and as part of this Land Use Code.

5.2.2 Zone boundaries when uncertain

Where uncertainty exists with respect to the boundaries of the various zones, as shown on the zoning map, the following rules shall apply:

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, zone boundary lines are the center lines of streets, alleys, parkways, waterways, or rights-of-way of public utilities and railroads or such lines extended.
- B. Unless otherwise shown, lines within blocks less than 200 feet wide bisect the block, and lines within blocks 200 feet or more wide are 100 feet distant from the less restricted side of the block.
- C. The depictions of the Shoreland zone and Stream Protection zone on the zoning map are illustrative of the general location of such zones. The actual boundaries of these zones shall be determined by measurement of the distance indicated on the map and in this Land Use Code from the normal high-water line of the water body or the upland edge of wetlands. Where such measurement is not the same as the location of the boundary of the zoning

TABLE 5-A: ZONES

Residential Neighborhood	RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, RN-4, RN-5, RN-6, RN-7
Island	IR-1, IR-2 I-B Island Business
Mixed-Use	B-1 Neighborhood Business B-2 and B-2b Community Business B-3 Downtown Business B-4 Commercial Corridor B-5 Urban Commercial B-6 Eastern Waterfront
Transit-Oriented	TOD-1 Transit Neighborhood TOD-2 Transit Center
Office	O Office R-P Residence Professional
Industrial & Airport	I-L and I-Lb Low-Impact Industrial I-M and I-Mb Moderate-Impact Industrial I-H High-Impact Industrial A-B Airport Business
Open Space	OS-R Recreation and Open Space OS-P Open Space Preservation
Waterfront	EWPZ Eastern Waterfront Port WCZ Waterfront Central WPDZ Waterfront Port Development
Overlay Zones	Downtown Entertainment Overlay Fort Sumner Park Height Overlay Helistop Overlay Institutional Overlay (IOZ) Island Transfer Station Overlay Pedestrian Activities District Overlay Stream Protection Overlay University of Southern Maine Overlay Waynflete School Overlay
Form-Based	IS-FBC India Street Form-Based Code
Other	Shoreland Floodplain Management

map, the measurement shall control, unless the zoning map indicates that the zone boundary shall follow an existing property line.

5.2.3 Extension of zone lines

Where a zone boundary line divides a lot in single or joint ownership of record at the time such line is established, the use provisions of this Land Use Code for the less restricted portion of such lot shall extend not more than 30 feet into the more restricted portion, provided that the lot has at least 20 feet of street frontage in the less restrictive zone when taken together with adjacent premises which are under the same or equivalent ownership or control. If such boundary line divides a business or industrial zone from a residential zone, no frontage on a street other than the principal business street in the less restrictive zone may be taken into consideration in connection with the right herein granted. This subsection shall only apply with respect to use provisions.

5.3 CONDITIONAL OR CONTRACT ZONING

5.3.1 Authority and purpose

Pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 4352(8), conditional or contract zoning is hereby authorized for rezoning of property where, for reasons such as the unusual nature or unique location of the development proposed, the City Council finds it necessary or appropriate to impose, by agreement with the property owner or otherwise, certain conditions or restrictions in order to ensure that the rezoning is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan. Conditional or contract zoning

shall be limited to where a rezoning is requested by the owner of the property to be rezoned. The conditional or contract zoning must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and rezoned areas must be consistent with the existing and permitted uses within the original zone. Nothing in this section shall authorize either an agreement to change or retain a zone or a rezoning which is inconsistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

5.3.2 Hearing

The Planning Board shall conduct a public hearing in accordance with Section 2.1.8 prior to any property being rezoned under this section.

5.3.3 Conditions and restrictions

Conditions and restrictions imposed under the authority of this section shall relate only to the physical development and operation of the property and may include, by way of example:

- A. Limitations on the number and types of uses permitted.
- B. Restrictions on the scale and density of development.
- C. Specifications for the design and layout of buildings and other improvements.
- D. Schedules for commencement and completion of construction.
- E. Performance guarantees securing completion and maintenance of improvements, and guarantees against defects.
- F. Preservation of open space and buffers, and protection of natural areas and historic sites.
- G. Contributions toward the provision of municipal services required by the development.
- H. Provisions for enforcement and remedies for breach of any condition or restriction.



5.3.4 Amendments

Except as expressly modified in any contract or conditional rezoning agreement, the use and occupancy of any property within the City of Portland used or occupied pursuant to a contract or conditional rezoning agreement otherwise shall be governed by and comply with the provisions of the Land Use Code of the City of Portland and any applicable amendments thereto or replacement thereof.

5.3.5 Enforcement

Notwithstanding language in any contract or conditional zoning to the contrary, any violation of a conditional or contract zone shall be enforced pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 4452, as may be amended from time to time, or in any other manner available by law. No alleged violation of a contract or

conditional rezoning may be prosecuted until the City has delivered written notice of the alleged violation(s) to the owner or operator of the property that is subject to the contract or conditional rezoning and given the owner or operator an opportunity to cure the violation(s) within 30 days of receipt of the notice. In addition, if such an enforcement action should result in a finding that the terms of the conditional or contract zone have been violated, then the City may act to modify or rescind the conditional or contract zone and to rezone the property.

5.4 BASE ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

Base zone purpose statements shall be as established in Tables 5-B to 5-H.

TABLE 5-B: RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

The residential neighborhood zones are intended to reflect the varied character and development patterns of Portland’s residential neighborhoods, and to promote new residential development that increases housing diversity and choice within the City in alignment with the City’s priorities and vision for the future. Development within the residential zones should thoughtfully respond to each area’s context, including elements such as the existing street grid, pedestrian and bike connectivity, and access to transit and open space. Standards for each zone have been tailored to address building form and encourage context sensitivity within the City’s varied neighborhoods.

RN-1	To provide for residential development predominantly characterized by a mixture of single-family and two-family homes on large lots of at least 10,000 square feet. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-1 zone.
RN-2	To provide for residential development predominantly characterized by a mixture of single-family and two-family homes on lots of at least 6,500 square feet. Conversion of existing nonresidential structures to multi-family dwellings is also permitted within the RN-2 zone, subject to standards encouraging compatibility and context sensitivity. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-2 zone.
RN-3	To provide for a residential neighborhood environment that acknowledges the unique character of the Western Promenade while accommodating a mixture of single-family, two-family, three-family, and four-family dwellings on lots of at least 6,000 square feet. Construction of new multi-family dwellings at moderate densities is allowed, as-is conversion of existing structures to multi-family dwellings, subject to standards encouraging compatibility and context sensitivity. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-3 zone.
RN-4	To provide for a residential neighborhood environment predominantly characterized by a mixture of single-family, two-family, three-family, and four-family dwellings on lots of at least 5,000 square feet. Conversion of existing nonresidential structures to multi-family dwellings is also permitted within the RN-4 zone, subject to standards encouraging compatibility and context sensitivity. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-4 zone.
RN-5	To provide areas of the city, on the peninsula and in select off-peninsula locations in alignment with major public transportation routes and near service areas, for a residential neighborhood environment of mixed residential dwelling types. The RN-5 zone permits a broad range of housing options to accommodate the diverse needs and preferences of Portland’s residents and households, including single-family, two-family, three-family, and four-family homes on lots of at least 2,000 square feet, as well as townhouse and multi-family dwellings at a range of densities. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-5 zone.
RN-6	To accommodate existing areas of the city characterized by a residential neighborhood environment of multi-family dwellings at relatively high density, exhibiting a pattern of larger lots and setbacks, as well as generally taller building heights. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-6 zone.
RN-7	To provide areas of the city, predominantly on the peninsula, for a dense residential neighborhood environment of townhouse and multi-family dwellings. Select nonresidential uses may also be permitted in the RN-7 zone.



TABLE 5-C: ISLAND ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

IR-1	To provide for a low-intensity environment characterized by single-family, recreational, and rural uses on Portland’s islands. Standards for the IR-1 zone are intended to preserve and protect the rustic character of the islands, to protect groundwater resources and natural and scenic areas, and to permit only low-intensity development in areas lacking adequate public facilities and services.
IR-2	To provide for a residential neighborhood environment of single-family dwellings on Portland’s islands in areas with adequate public services. Expansion or extension of IR-2 zoning should be limited, generally focused toward areas adjacent to existing IR-2 areas, and restricted by such factors as adequacy of access, whether adequate water will be available for private use and for fire protection, whether soils in the area are adequate for subsurface water disposal, or whether public sewers are available.
I-B	To provide limited areas on Portland’s islands for the development of a mixture of residential, retail, and service establishments that primarily serve the needs of the local island market area. The I-B zone provides for a mixture of commercial and service uses, closely integrated with – and complimentary to – the surrounding residential neighborhood fabric to support the concept of a complete neighborhood. Standards for the I-B zone may vary by location, dependent upon the availability of public water and sewer resources.



TABLE 5-D: MIXED-USE ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

B-1	To provide limited areas that support a small scale, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use environment, allowing residents access to daily shopping and service needs within walking distance of nearby established residential neighborhoods. The B-1 zone provides for a mixture of commercial and service uses, closely integrated with – and complimentary to – the surrounding residential neighborhood fabric to support the concept of a complete neighborhood. Suitable locations for this zone may include street intersections and arterial streets with existing or proposed traditional neighborhood retail and service uses.
B-2	To provide locations for a mixture of commercial, service, and residential uses in a comfortable pedestrian environment that is easily accessible and well-connected to surrounding neighborhoods. Such a mixture may serve the daily needs of nearby residents within walking distance, as well as surrounding neighborhoods via multiple modes of transportation. The zone provides a broad range of goods and services with a mixture of large and small buildings, such as grocery stores, shops and services located in shopping centers and along arterial streets. The B-2 zone’s multi-modal orientation accommodates all modes of transportation, and the standards of the zone require that development relate to surrounding neighborhoods by design, orientation, and circulation patterns. The zone encourages mixed-use development, and provides locations for moderate to high-density housing in urban neighborhoods along arterials.
B-2b	To provide neighborhood and community retail, business and service establishments that are oriented to and built close to the street. The B-2b zone is suitable in areas where a more compact urban development pattern exists or where a neighborhood-compatible commercial district is established which exhibits a pedestrian scale and character. Such locations may include the peninsula and other arterials and intersections with an existing urban or neighborhood-oriented building pattern. The B-2b zone encourages mixed-use development, and provides locations for moderate to high-density housing in urban neighborhoods along arterials.
B-3	To maintain and enhance the role of the downtown as the business and commercial center of the region, and to enhance and promote the orderly expansion of retail and service businesses downtown, satisfying the related needs of the city’s resident, working, and visitor populations. The B-3 zone encourages increased housing opportunities downtown to accommodate Portland’s diverse residential population, and supports an active, walkable pedestrian environment through the encouragement of intensive mixed-use activities, enhancement and maintenance of public and private open space, and the enlivenment and increased attractiveness of the street environment. Standards of the B-3 zone require excellence in urban design, to preserve and capitalize on the unique character and historic fabric of downtown Portland by encouraging reuse of significant existing structures and providing opportunities for an enhanced presence and integration of arts and cultural activities. The zone reinforces the role of downtown as a meeting place for community residents and visitors alike from all walks of life and all socio- economic groups by prioritizing access via multiple modes of transportation and enhancing and protecting the pedestrian environment.
B-4	To provide locations in the city for the development and operation of businesses serving a regional or larger market, to provide locations for large-scale commercial uses that require larger land areas to accommodate their operations, and to support moderate to high-density housing. Standards of the B-4 zone acknowledge the need to maintain automobile access while encouraging improvement of the pedestrian environment and accommodating alternative modes of transportation.
B-5	To provide areas on or proximate to the waterfront, downtown, and the peninsula where a mixture of uses, including marine, industrial, commercial, and residential, is encouraged. The B- 5 zone is characterized by larger underdeveloped lots with great potential for dense, clustered, urban mixed-use development and reuse of



TABLE 5-D: MIXED-USE ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

existing land and buildings. It is anticipated that the dense, mixed-uses of the B-5 zone will rely on a shared infrastructure system, including service alleys, parking lots, public transportation facilities, stormwater management, and driveways.

- B-6** To establish a zoning district for the upland portion of the Eastern Waterfront area. The B-6 zone encourages a distinctly urban form through development that emphasizes a quality pedestrian experience, promotes public transit, and demonstrates exemplary urban design. The zone promotes a range of uses to achieve 24-hour urban vitality and shared use of parking infrastructure as recommended in the *Eastern Waterfront Master Plan* for redevelopment. The B-6 zone promotes a mixed-use development pattern envisioned for urban land on Portland’s peninsula.



TABLE 5-E: TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

TOD-1	To provide for and encourage the development of moderate to high-intensity mixed-use, compact urban neighborhoods that support Portland’s investment in transit infrastructure through permissions for a dense, pedestrian-scale built environment and a range of uses that encourage walking, bicycling, and use of public transit at advantageous locations within the City’s off-peninsula neighborhoods.
TOD-2	To provide for and encourage the development of high-intensity mixed-use, compact urban neighborhoods that support Portland’s investment in transit infrastructure through permissions for a highly dense, pedestrian-scale built environment and a broad range of uses that allow residents to live, work, shop, dine, and pursue cultural and recreational opportunities while enjoying a range of mobility choices. The TOD-2 zone is intended to allow for the creation of vibrant, accessible, 24-hour neighborhoods at suitable locations on or near the peninsula.



TABLE 5-F: OFFICE ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

O	To provide areas for the creation of low-intensity office uses, allowed as either independent uses, or integrated into a park- or campus-like setting. Standards of the O zone encourage office and related uses which are of the highest quality, are well-designed and maintained, and are compatible with their natural surroundings.
R-P	To provide locations for the development and operation of low-intensity residential, business, and commercial uses, compatible in scale, density and use with surrounding and adjacent residential neighborhoods; or to serve as a transition or buffer zone between residential and more intensive nonresidential zones.

TABLE 5-G: INDUSTRIAL AND AIRPORT ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

I-L & I-Lb	To provide areas in which low-impact industrial uses, and limited other uses serving employees and residents of the surrounding neighborhood, will be compatible with adjacent residential uses, will provide a buffer between residential neighborhoods and higher impact industrial zones, or will stand alone as a smaller scale industrial district. The I-L zone is located adjacent to residential neighborhoods, business uses and other industrial uses where the low-intensity nature of the uses, as well as their strict performance standards, will ensure the compatibility of the uses with other adjacent industrial and nonindustrial uses. The I-Lb zone is typically located on the peninsula.
I-M & I-Mb	To provide zones in areas of the city in which low- and moderate-impact industries will coexist. I-M zones are located on arterials or collectors. The I-Mb zone is typically located on the peninsula. These locations provide for direct access onto arterials, thereby protecting residential neighborhoods from drive-through traffic. The purpose of the I-M and I-Mb industrial zones is also to provide for larger industrial buildings and for the limited or controlled use of areas outside of structures for storage of materials and machinery. These facilities often require large volumes of imported materials and products which result in large volumes of shipping and receiving. Often uses may be highway-oriented and transportation-related, thus relying on city-wide and regional transportation infrastructure. Industrial uses in these moderate-impact industrial zones may require separation from higher-impact uses.
I-H	To provide areas suitable for higher impact industrial uses than are permitted in other industrial zones, and other uses that are capable of demonstrating, through design, layout and topography, their compatibility with, or non-intrusion on, existing or future higher impact industrial uses on adjacent or neighboring I-H zoned properties. Due to the intensity of use, the I-H zone is intended for uses which may require extensive outdoor storage and usage and may utilize heavy equipment. Processes may require separation from residential or sensitive environmental areas. The I-H zone is separated from other nonindustrial uses as well as natural or constructed features. High-impact industrial uses will be of a higher intensity, with a greater lot coverage than the other zones.
A-B	To provide an area for the development of airport-related enterprises. Uses permitted in this zone are those customarily associated with the operation of the airport terminal and individual airlines and accessory uses to provide for the comfort and convenience of the airport’s patrons and employees.



TABLE 5-H: OPEN SPACE ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENTS

OS-R	To provide for the reasonable use of open space, while simultaneously preserving and protecting its inherent characteristics to assure its continued availability for public use as scenic and recreation area; to provide a suitable location for large-scale regional sports and athletic facilities; and to develop an open space system throughout the city which provides the highest quality parks, plazas, and pedestrian environment. The OS-R zone may include parcels of public property and private property legally restricted from intensive use or development through deed, covenant, or otherwise.
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OS-P	To preserve and protect open space as a limited and valuable resource. The OS-P zone prioritizes preservation and protection of Portland’s critical conservation and natural resource areas. Very limited development may be allowed for sustainable energy generation, passive recreation and educational purposes, but must be compatible with and cause little impact to these areas.
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6 USE STANDARDS

6.1 APPLICABILITY

6.1.1 In general

- A. The use of buildings, structures, private property, and City-owned property are governed by this article, except when superseded by other applicable laws or ordinances. It is the intent that, when in doubt, this article should be interpreted to accommodate the goals of the City's Comprehensive Plan and other plans.
- B. All uses shall comply with any applicable federal and state requirements, and any additional applicable federal, state, county, and/or city ordinances.
- C. All uses shall comply with any supplemental use standards in Section 6.4 as applicable. Use standards address specific impacts, design or siting standards, and/or additional regulations outside of this Code.

6.2 DETERMINATION OF USE

6.2.1 Use tables

- A. Tables 6-A to 6-G shall determine if a use is permitted (●), conditional (◐), or not permitted () as a principal use within a zone. Where a use is listed as both permitted and conditional (●/◐), determination shall be based on the nature of such use as described in the use standards of Section 6.4. Unless otherwise noted, where a use is listed in terms of square footage, square footage figures shall correspond to the total square footage of the use as indicated.
- B. Certain uses within Tables 6-A to 6-G shall meet required use standards listed in Section 6.4. A reference is provided in the "Use Standards"

column the tables. In the case of conflict of required standards (i.e., a cross reference is missing from the table, the numbering of standards has changed but not updated in the Table, etc.), the use standards in Section 6.4 control.

6.2.2 Unlisted uses

- A. Uses not expressly listed as permitted or conditional in Tables 6-A to 6-G are prohibited as principal uses except that a use may be permitted subject to meeting the following performance-based standards:
 - 1. The proposed use is consistent with the purposes of the zone.
 - 2. The proposed use is closely related to a permitted or conditional use in terms of character, scale, and external impacts.
 - 3. The buildings and structures associated with the proposed use are designed and operated so that it will prevent undue adverse environmental impacts, substantial diminution of the value or utility of neighboring structures, or significant hazards to the health or safety of neighboring residents by controlling noise levels, emissions, traffic, lighting, odor, and any other potential negative impacts.
- B. The review authority shall determine whether the uses not listed as permitted or conditional uses meet the above standards. If it is determined that the use does not meet the above criteria, it shall not be permitted.
- C. The review authority may impose reasonable conditions of approval on the proposed use to ensure that it is similar in character and impact to a permitted or conditional use.

6.2.3 Multiple uses

A lot may contain more than one principal use, providing each use is allowed within the zone. Each principal use shall be permitted separately. However, a lot used for a single-family dwelling, two-family dwelling, three-family dwelling, or four-family dwelling shall only be permitted one principal use. In certain cases, uses are defined in Article 3 to include accessory uses that provide necessary support or are functionally integrated into the principal use.

6.2.4 Uses operated in an enclosed structure

- A. In all mixed-use, office, and industrial zones, uses shall be operated within a completely enclosed structure, except for those customarily operated in open air.
- B. In the mixed-use zones, open air activities shall be those licensed by the City.

6.2.5 Uses in zones not listed

- A. Use permissions for certain zones within this Code are not included in Tables 6-A to 6-G, but are addressed separately as follows:

1. Use permissions for overlay zones are found in Article 8.
2. Use permissions for the India Street Form-Based Code (IS-FBC) zone are found in Article 9.
3. Use permissions for the waterfront zones are found in Article 10.

6.3 CHANGE OF USE

A change of use from one use in Tables 6-A to 6-G to another is governed by the requirements of the new use. The use of any part of any building, structure, or property shall not be changed to any other use, whether principal or accessory and whether alterations in the building, structure, or property are involved or not, until a permit and certificate of occupancy authorizing such change of use has first been secured from the Building Authority in accordance with Chapter 6 of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances.



USE STANDARDS

TABLE 6-A: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ZONES

		RN-1	RN-2	RN-3	RN-4	RN-5	RN-6	RN-7	Use Standards
Residential	Single-family dwellings	●	●	●	●	●			
	Two-family dwellings	●	●	●	●	●			
	Three-family dwellings			●	●	●			
	Four-family dwellings			●	●	●			
	Townhouse dwellings					●		●	6.4.13
	Multi-family dwellings		⓪	●	⓪	●	●	●	6.4.12
	Group homes	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.17
	Lodging houses					●	●	●	6.4.21
Institutional	Child care centers + small child care facilities	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.9
	Elementary, middle, and secondary schools	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	
	Governmental uses	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Places of assembly	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.30
	Post-secondary schools				⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.31
	Residential care facilities (small)	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.35
	Residential care facilities (large)	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	
	Bed and breakfasts					●/⓪	●/⓪	●/⓪	6.4.7
	Hostels					●/⓪	●/⓪	●/⓪	6.4.18
	Market gardens	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.25
Neighborhood nonresidential reuse	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.26	
Other	Agriculture	●							6.4.3
	Cemeteries	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Parks and open spaces	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Solar energy system (minor)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.38
	Utility substations	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.39

TABLE 6-B: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN ISLAND ZONES

	IR-1	IR-2	I-B	Use Standards	
Residential	Single-family dwellings	●	●	●	
	Two-family dwellings			●	
	Three-family dwellings			●	
	Four-family dwellings			●	
	Multi-family dwellings			⓪	6.4.12
	Lodging houses		⓪	●	6.4.21
Institutional	Child care centers + small child care facilities	⓪	⓪	●	6.4.9
	Elementary, middle, and secondary schools	⓪	⓪	⓪	
	Governmental uses	●	●	●	
	Places of assembly	⓪	⓪	●	6.4.30
	Auto service stations			⓪	6.4.5
	Bed and breakfasts			●	6.4.7
	General offices			●	6.4.15
	General services			●	
Commercial / Service	Greenhouse/nursery (retail)			⓪	6.4.16
	Hotels			⓪	6.4.19
	Neighborhood nonresidential reuse	⓪	⓪		6.4.26
	Restaurants			●	6.4.34
	Retail			●	6.4.36
	Specialty food service			●	
	Agriculture	●			6.4.3
Other	Boathouses and storehouses for fishing equipment	●	●	●	
	Campgrounds	⓪			6.4.8
	Cemeteries	⓪	⓪		
	Marinas			●	
	Parks and open spaces	●	●	●	
	Solar energy system (minor)	●	●	●	6.4.38
	Studios for artists and craftspeople			●	
	Utility substations	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.39
	Wharves, piers, docks, and landing ramps	●	●	●	



USE STANDARDS

TABLE 6-C: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN MIXED-USE ZONES

	B-1	B-2/ B-2b	B-3 ¹	B-4	B-5	B-6	Use Standards
Residential	Single-family dwellings	●	●				
	Two-family dwellings	●	●				
	Three-family dwellings	●	●	●	●	●	
	Four-family dwellings	●	●	●	●	●	
	Townhouse dwellings	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.13
	Multi-family dwellings	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.12
	Live/work dwellings	●	●	●	●	●	
	Lodging houses	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.21
	Child care centers + small child care facilities	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.9
	Clinics	●	●	●	●	●	
Institutional	Cultural facilities		●		●	●	
	Elementary, middle, and secondary schools	●	●	●	●	●	
	Emergency shelters			⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.14
	Governmental uses	●	●	●	●	●	
	Places of assembly	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.30
	Post-secondary schools		●	●	●	●	6.4.31
	Residential care facilities (small)		●	●	●	●	
	Residential care facilities (large)		●	●	●	●	6.4.35
	Adult business establishments			●			6.4.2
	Auto, boat, and related dealerships		⓪		●		
Commercial / Service	Auto service stations			●			6.4.5
	Bars		●	●	●	●	6.4.6
	Bed and breakfasts	●	●	●			6.4.7, 6.4.10
	Exhibition, meeting, and convention halls			●	●	⓪	
	Funeral homes		●		●		
	General offices	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.15, 6.4.10
	General services	●	●	●	●	●	
	Greenhouse/nursery (retail)		⓪		⓪		
	Hostels	●		●		●	6.4.18, 6.4.10
	Hotels		●	●	●	●	6.4.19
Marijuana retail store		●/⓪	●	●		6.4.23	
Market gardens	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.25, 6.4.10	
Recreation and amusement centers				●	●		
Registered marijuana dispensary		●/⓪	●	●		6.4.23	

TABLE 6-C (CONT.): PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN MIXED-USE ZONES

	B-1	B-2/ B-2b	B-3 ¹	B-4	B-5	B-6	Use Standards	
Comm/Service	Restaurants	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.34, 6.4.10	
	Retail	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.36, 6.4.10	
	Small-scale marijuana caregiver		●	●	●		6.4.23	
	Specialty food service	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.10	
	Theaters and performance halls		●	●	●	●		
	Veterinary services		●		●			
	Communication studios		●	●	●	●		
	Dairies		●		●		6.4.11	
	Impound lots				●		6.4.20	
	Intermodal transportation facilities					●	●	
Industrial	Laboratory and research facilities		⓪	⓪	●	⓪		
	Low-impact industrial	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.22	
	Marijuana testing facilities				●			
	Marijuana manufacturing facilities				●		6.4.23	
	Marijuana cultivation facilities (<7,000 SF plant canopy)				●			
	Printing and publishing			●	●	●	●	6.4.32
	Self-storage facility				●			6.4.37
	Studios for artists and craftspeople	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Warehousing and distribution				●			6.4.40
	Marine uses					●	●	6.4.24
	Off-street parking			●/⓪		●	⓪	6.4.27
	Parks and open spaces	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Social service centers		⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	
Other	Solar energy system (minor)	●	●	●	●	●		
	Solar energy system (major)				⓪		6.4.38	
	Utility substations	●	●	●	●	●	●	6.4.39
	Wind energy system (minor)		⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	6.4.41

¹ Uses within the B-3 zone may be subject to the standards of the Pedestrian Activities District (PAD) Overlay found in Section 8.7 of this Code.

TABLE 6-D: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT ZONES

		TOD-1	TOD-2	Use Standards
Res.	Townhouse dwellings	●	●	6.4.13
	Multi-family dwellings	●	●	6.4.12
	Live/work dwellings	●	●	
	Lodging houses	●	●	6.4.21
Institutional	Child care centers + small child care facilities	●	●	6.4.9
	Clinics	●	●	
	Cultural facilities		●	
	Elementary, middle, and secondary schools	●	●	
	Emergency shelters	⓪	⓪	6.4.14
	Governmental uses	●	●	
	Places of assembly	●	●	6.4.30
	Post-secondary schools		●	6.4.31
	Residential care facilities, small	●	●	6.4.35
	Residential care facilities, large	●	●	
	Bars	●	●	6.4.6
	Exhibition, meeting, and convention halls		●	
General offices	●	●		
General services	●	●		
Hostels		●	6.4.18	
Hotels		●		
Commercial / Service	Recreation and amusement centers		●	
	Restaurants	●	●	
	Retail	●	●	
	Specialty food service	●	●	
	Theaters and performance halls		●	
	Veterinary services	●	●	
	Communication studios	●	●	
Indust.	Studios for artists and craftspeople	●	●	
	Low impact industrial	●	●	6.4.22
	Parks and open spaces	●	●	
	Solar energy system (minor)	●	●	6.4.38
Other	Utility substations	●	●	6.4.39
	Wind energy system (minor)	⓪	⓪	6.4.41

TABLE 6-E: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN OFFICE PARK & RESIDENCE PROFESSIONAL ZONES

	O	R-P	Use Standards
Residential	Single-family dwellings	●	
	Two-family dwellings	●	
	Three-family dwellings	●	
	Four-family dwellings	●	
	Townhouse dwellings	●	6.4.13
	Group homes	⓪	6.4.17
	Multi-family dwellings	⓪	6.4.12
Institutional	Child care centers + small child care facilities	●	⓪ 6.4.9
	Elementary, middle, and secondary schools		⓪
	Governmental uses	●	●
	Places of assembly		⓪ 6.4.30
	Residential care facilities, small		⓪ 6.4.35
	Residential care facilities, large		⓪
	Funeral homes		●
Comm.	General offices	●	●
	Neighborhood nonresidential reuse		⓪ 6.4.26
	Office parks	●	6.4.28
	Specialty food service		●
Indust.	Laboratory and research facilities	●	
	Printing and publishing	●	6.4.32
	Studios for artists and craftspeople		●
Other	Cemeteries		●
	Parks and open space	●	●
	Solar energy system (minor)	●	● 6.4.38
	Utility substations		● 6.4.39
	Wind energy system (minor)	⓪	6.4.41

TABLE 6-F: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN INDUSTRIAL & AIRPORT ZONES

	I-L/I-Lb	I-M/I-Mb	I-H	A-B ¹	Use Standards	
Institutional	Airports				●	
	Child care centers + small child care facilities	●	●		6.4.9	
	Emergency shelters	◐	◐	◐		
	Places of assembly	●			6.4.30	
Commercial / Service	General offices	●	●		6.4.15	
	Hotels				●	
	Market gardens	●			6.4.25	
	Recreation and amusement centers	●	●			
	Restaurants				●	
	Self-storage facility		●	●	6.4.37	
	Specialty food service	●	●			
	Veterinary services	●	●	●		
	Animal-related services	●	●	●	6.4.4	
	Auto service station	●	●	●	●	6.4.5
	Construction & engineering services	●	●	●		
	Dairies				●	
	Food & seafood processing, packing, and distribution		●	●		
	High-impact industrial uses				●	
	Impound lots		●	●	6.4.20	
	Intermodal transportation facilities	●	●	●		
	Laboratory and research facilities	●	●	●		
	Low-impact industrial	●	●	●	6.4.22	
	Lumber yards	●	●	●		
	Marijuana cultivation facility (<2,000 SF plant canopy)	●	●	●		
Marijuana cultivation facility (2,000-7,000 SF plant canopy)		●	●			
Marijuana cultivation facility (>7,000 SF plant canopy)			●	6.4.23		
Marijuana manufacturing facility	●	●	●			
Marijuana testing facility	●	●	●			
Printing and publishing	●	●	●			
Recycling facilities		●	●	6.4.33		
Industrial	Social service centers	◐	◐	◐		
	Solid waste disposal facilities		●	●	6.4.33	
	Studios for artists and craftspeople	●	●			

TABLE 6-F (CONT.): PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN INDUSTRIAL & AIRPORT ZONES

	I-L/I-Lb	I-M/I-Mb	I-H	A-B ¹	Use Standards
Telecommunication towers (ground-mounted)		●	●		
Warehousing and distribution facilities	●	●	●		6.4.40
Solar energy system (minor)	●	●	●		6.4.38
Solar energy system (major)		●	●		
Utility substations	●	●	●		6.4.39
Wind energy system (minor)	ⓘ	●	●		6.4.41
Wind energy system (major)		●	●		

¹ Permitted uses on lots within airport restricted access areas shall be limited to those which do not require or encourage access or visits by the public and which provide technical administrative or other support to airport operations.



TABLE 6-G: PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES IN OPEN SPACE ZONES

	OS-R ¹	OS-P	Use Standards
Cemeteries	●		
Cultural facilities	◐		
Marinas	●		
Parks and open space	●	●	6.4.29
Solar energy system (minor)	◐		6.4.38, 6.5.6
Solar energy system (major)	◐		
Sports complexes	◐		6.5.6
Stadiums	◐		6.5.6
Utility substations	●/◐		6.4.39, 6.5.6
Wharves, piers, docks, and landing ramps	●	◐	
Wind energy system (minor)	◐		6.4.41, 6.5.6

Other

¹ Accessory uses within structures of 2,500 SF or more shall be treated as a conditional use under subsection 6.5.6.

6.4 SUPPLEMENTAL USE STANDARDS

These standards shall apply to the following uses as indicated in Tables 6-A to 6-G, whether permitted or conditional. Where a use is allowed as conditional, these standards apply in addition to the general conditional use standards in Section 6.5.

6.4.1 In general

A. Street access. A building or structure may only be constructed on or moved onto a lot, or a dwelling unit added to a lot, if one of the following conditions is met. These standards apply to all buildings and structures unless specifically exempted by this section.

- 1. Existing, accepted streets.**
 - a. The lot meets minimum street frontage requirements on a paved and accepted City street with a minimum width of 20 feet for single-family or two-family dwellings or 28 feet for structures for all other uses, measured

from curb to curb. In the absence of a curb, the minimum clear paved width shall be measured from the edge of the pavement, excluding sidewalks.

- b.** The lot meets minimum street frontage requirements on an accepted or continued street on an island in Casco Bay that meets a minimum width of 16 feet, measured from the edge of the pavement, or from the edge of the built surface if unpaved.
- c.** The required minimum width may be reduced, or the requirement waived on the islands only, if the Fire Chief and the Public Works Director or their designee(s) jointly determine that meeting the minimum width is impracticable and the City's ability to provide services will not be unreasonably impaired by a reduction in width.

2. Streets to be improved in connection with development.

The owner or developer of a lot that is not located on an existing, accepted (or in the case of the islands, continued) street that meets the minimum criteria established above shall improve the street in accordance with the following.

- a. The street, between the lot and the nearest existing, accepted City street and including the frontage of the lot itself, shall be improved to meet the standards adopted elsewhere in this Code, including those adopted by the Public Works Authority and the Planning Authority.
- b. The street may be improved to an alternative standard if the Fire Chief and the Public Works Director or their designee(s) jointly determine that:
 - i. Meeting the standards adopted elsewhere in this Code is impracticable;
 - ii. There is limited potential for further development on the street or for further connections to the City's existing street network; and
 - iii. The City's ability to provide services will not be unreasonably impaired by a modification of the standards of this Code.
- c. The owner or developer shall take all necessary steps under Chapter 25, Article III, of the City Code to dedicate the improved portion of the street to the City for acceptance. This shall include provision of a waiver of any

claim for damages that may result from acceptance.

3. **Exceptions.** On lots with an existing, inhabited structure or structures on an unaccepted City street, the following buildings and structures are exempt from the requirements of this subsection.

- a. Accessory buildings not intended for habitation.
- b. The addition of one accessory dwelling unit within an existing single-family dwelling.

B. Number of structures on a lot

1. Lots used for single-family, two-family, three-family, and four-family dwellings are limited to one principal structure per lot unless such dwellings are part of a cottage court development.
2. For all other uses, there may be more than one principal structure on a lot, but all structures shall comply with all standards of the zone.

6.4.2 Adult business establishments

- A. Adult business establishments shall be located at least 1,000 feet from any other adult business establishment, and at least 500 feet from any residential zone, as measured in a straight line from the nearest point of the lot line on the lot which the use is proposed to the nearest point of the lot line on the lot where the other use or zone is located, without regard to intervening structures or objects.
- B. No sexually explicit materials, entertainment, or activity shall be visible from the exterior of the premises.



6.4.3 Agriculture

- A. No animals shall be kept on any lot less than three acres or closer than 100 feet to any street or lot line, except domesticated chickens as regulated in Chapter 5 of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances.
- B. Raising of domesticated animals as a component of any agricultural use shall not create any odor, noise, health, or safety hazards, or other nuisance to neighboring properties.
- C. Raising of pigs or reptiles is not permitted.

6.4.4 Animal-related services

- A. In the I-L and I-Lb zones, animal-related services may not include kennel or boarding facilities.
- B. No animal-related service may include outdoor kennel facilities.
- C. Any exterior training and exercise areas shall be located in a side or rear yard only, and shall be completely fenced.
- D. Exterior training and exercise areas are not permitted within 200 feet of a residential zone.

6.4.5 Automobile, boat, and related dealerships and auto service stations

- A. Automobile, boat, and related dealerships shall not be allowed in the B2-b zone.
- B. In the B-2b zone, auto service stations shall only be permitted as an expansion of an auto service station in existence as of 11/15/1999.
- C. Signs shall not adversely affect visibility at intersections or access drives. Signs shall be constructed, installed, and maintained so as to ensure the safety of the public, and shall advertise only services or goods available on the premises.

- D. No ingress and egress driveways shall be located within 30 feet from an intersection. No entrance or exit for vehicles shall be in such proximity to a playground, school, church, other place of public assembly, or any residential zone that the nearness poses a threat or potential danger to the safety of the public.
- E. A landscaped buffer, no less than five feet wide, shall be located along street frontages (excluding driveways). The buffer shall consist of a variety of plantings in accordance with the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.
- F. Car washes shall be designed to avoid the tracking of residual waters into the street.

6.4.6 Bars

In the B-6 zone, no bars located east of Waterville Street shall be permitted within 50 feet of Fore Street.

6.4.7 Bed and breakfasts

- A. Bed and breakfasts in the RN-5, RN-6, and RN-7 zones are allowed only as conversions of residential structures existing as of 3/3/1997. Such uses are a permitted use if they contain four or fewer guest rooms, and a conditional use if they contain five to nine guest rooms.
- B. In the RN-5, RN-6, and RN-7 zones, the minimum lot area for bed and breakfasts shall be 2,000 square feet for the first three guest rooms and 500 square feet for each additional guest room.
- C. In the I-B zone, bed and breakfasts are permitted on Peaks Island only. The minimum lot area for bed and breakfasts shall be 5,000 square feet for the first three guest rooms and 5,000 square feet for each additional guest

room. When not served by public water and sewer, a bed and breakfast in the I-B zone shall require 10,000 square feet of lot area per guest room.

6.4.8 Campgrounds

- A. Campgrounds shall not include recreational vehicles.
- B. No tent shall be located within 75 feet of the perimeter of site.
- C. The land area of the campground shall not be less than the equivalent of 5,000 square feet of land area per tent site exclusive of the roadway network.

6.4.9 Child care centers and small child care facilities

- A. Outdoor play areas shall be screened and buffered from surrounding residences with landscaping and/or fencing to minimize visual and noise impacts.
- B. Solid waste shall be stored in covered containers. Such containers shall be screened on all sides.
- C. In residential and island residential zones, the following additional standards apply:
 1. Outdoor play areas shall be located in the side or rear yards only, and shall be screened from adjacent properties by a fence or wall at least 48 inches in height.
 2. A 10-foot-wide landscaped buffer shall be required between the fence and the adjacent property line, and shall be established in accordance with the landscaping standards of the City's *Technical Manual*.
 3. The minimum lot area for a child care center shall be 20,000 square feet.

6.4.10 Commercial and service uses in the B-1 zone

- A. Commercial and service uses in the B-1 zone shall be permitted provided that such uses generate less than 100 peak hour vehicle trips per 2,000 square feet of floor area and less than 100 peak hour vehicle trips in total.
- B. No beverage container redemption centers shall be permitted.

6.4.11 Dairies

In the B-2 and B-2b zones, dairies are permitted only if an expansion of an existing dairy.

6.4.12 Dwellings, multi-family

A. Use limitations

1. In the RN-2 and RN-4 zones, multi-family dwellings are allowed only as conversions of existing nonresidential structures.
2. In the I-B zone, multi-family dwellings are allowed only as conversions of existing residential or nonresidential structures.
3. In the B-1 zone, multi-family dwellings shall be permitted above the ground floor only.

B. Conversion standards

1. In all RN zones, the IR-1, and the IR-2 zone, additions to existing structures being converted to multi-family dwellings shall be limited to a gross floor area equal to or less than 25% of the total existing floor area at the time of conversion. This 25% shall include any additions to the structure completed within a period of 5 years prior to the conversion.
2. Exterior stairways or fire escapes above the ground floor may be constructed during conversion of an existing structure, provided that no exterior stairways shall be



- visible from a public right-of-way, not including alleys.
3. Any new off-street parking provided for multi-family conversion of existing residential structures shall be located to the side or rear of the structure.
 4. No multi-family conversion is permitted which results in any dwelling unit having less than the minimum habitable floor area required below:
 - a. Studio: 500 square feet
 - b. One bedroom: 650 square feet
 - c. Two bedroom: 800 square feet
 - d. Three bedroom: 950 square feet
 - e. Four bedroom: 1,100 square feet
 - f. Five bedroom: 1,250 square feet
 5. No multi-family conversion is allowed in an existing structure with less than 1,500 square feet of habitable floor area.

6.4.13 Dwellings, townhouse

- A. For townhouse dwellings, interior side setback requirements do not apply to the interior side yard where the party wall for the structure is located. Such requirements only apply to end units without an attached party wall.
- B. There shall be a minimum separation of 15 feet between exterior sidewalls of townhouse buildings. Where the front or rear wall of a townhouse faces the front or rear wall of another townhouse, the minimum required separation between such buildings shall be 30 feet. Driveways and parking areas may be located within this minimum separation area.

6.4.14 Emergency shelters

- A. In the B-3 zone, no emergency shelters shall be permitted north of Oxford Street.

- B. The facility shall provide adequate space for conducting security searches and other assessments.
- C. The facility shall be designed with a centralized shelter operations office on each level providing sightlines to sleeping areas.
- D. A management plan adequately outlining the following areas shall be provided: management responsibilities; process for resolving neighborhood concerns; staffing; access restrictions; on-site surveillance; safety measures; controls for resident behavior and noise levels; and monitoring reports.
- E. Adequate access to and from fixed route transit service shall be provided. The facility shall be within a ¼ mile of fixed route transit service, or shall be within ½ mile of fixed route transit service and provide adequate indoor space to permit all shelter guests day shelter, as well as implement strategies to help residents utilize transit.
- F. The facility shall provide on-site services to support residents, such as case management, life skills training, counseling, employment and educational services, housing assistance, or other programs.
- G. Suitable laundry, kitchen, pantry, bicycle storage, and secure storage facilities for shelter stayers shall be provided on-site.
- H. An outdoor area for guest use shall be provided on-site with adequate screening to protect privacy of guests.

6.4.15 General offices and general services

- A. General office and general service uses in the I-B and B-1 zones are limited to a maximum of 5,000 square feet of gross floor area.

- B.** General office uses in the I-L and I-Lb zones shall be limited to those involving minimal public visitation and minimal direct service to the general public, primarily to provide support services to larger organizations such as educational institutions, social service agencies, or business headquarters.

6.4.16 Greenhouse/nursery (retail)

In the I-B zone, the indoor display of retail goods and point of sale area shall be limited to a maximum of 1,000 square feet.

6.4.17 Group homes

- A.** Group homes shall be subject to the minimum lot area requirements for nonresidential uses.
- B.** A group home shall not be located within 500 feet of another, as measured along street lines to the respective property lines.
- C.** The Board of Appeals or Planning Board may impose conditions upon a conditional use permit concerning the creation or operation of a group home including but not limited to the following: site and building maintenance; lighting, fencing, and other appropriate security measures; screening and buffering of parking areas; compatibility of any additions or alterations with the existing residential structure; and compatibility of new structures with the architectural character of the surrounding area.

6.4.18 Hostels

- A.** An operations plan shall be submitted demonstrating that:
 - 1.** No unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 shall be permitted in the facility.

- 2.** The length of stay for transient guests shall not exceed 15 days within any 60-day period.

- B.** In the RN-5, RN-6, and RN-7 zones, hostels are permitted if for no more than 10 overnight transient guests, and conditional if for between 11 and 20 overnight transient guests. No more than 20 overnight transient guests shall be permitted.
- C.** In the B-1 zone, no more than 20 overnight transient guests shall be permitted.

6.4.19 Hotels

- A.** Hotels in the I-B zone are limited to a maximum of 50 guest rooms.
- B.** The minimum gross floor area for hotels in the I-B zone shall be 5,000 square feet for the first three guest rooms and 5,000 square feet for each additional guest room. When not served by public water and sewer, a hotel in the I-B zone shall require 10,000 square feet of lot area per guest room.
- C.** Hotels in the B-6 zone are limited to a maximum of 150 guest rooms.

6.4.20 Impound lots

Impound lots shall be at least 300 feet from any residential zone or lawfully conforming residential use.

6.4.21 Lodging houses

- A.** Lodging houses shall be subject to the minimum lot area requirements for nonresidential uses.
- B.** Individual rooming units in a lodging house shall be a minimum of 70 square feet in area.



- C. Lodging houses shall provide a minimum of 200 square feet of combined rooming unit and common area per rooming unit.
- D. Lodging houses, except for lodging houses located in the IR-2 and I-B zones, shall contain common areas for use by all residents, including a kitchen. A kitchen need not be available as a part of the common areas where all meals are provided on a daily basis.
- E. In the IR-2 and I-B zones, lodging houses are allowed with greater than two, but no more than nine rooming units. When not served by public water and sewer, lodging houses shall require 10,000 square feet of lot area per rooming unit.

6.4.22 Low-impact industrial

- A. Low-impact industrial in the B-1, B-2b, B-3, and B-6 zones is limited to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.
- B. In the B-6 zone, no brew pubs or microbreweries east of Waterville Street shall be permitted within 50 feet of Fore Street.
- C. When a low-impact industrial use is located in any mixed-use zone, the following standards apply:
 - 1. All circulation and maneuvering, including loading, unloading, and turnaround areas, must be located on site. No maneuvering, loading, or unloading may happen in the right-of-way.
 - 2. Truck loading, unloading, and access shall be located in the rear or interior side yard where possible.
 - 3. Shared infrastructure to the extent practicable, including, but not limited to, service alleys, parking areas, stormwater

treatment, public transportation facilities, and driveways, shall be utilized.

6.4.23 Marijuana-related uses

- A. The following standards apply to the following marijuana-related uses:
 - 1. Marijuana cultivation facilities.
 - 2. Marijuana manufacturing facilities.
 - 3. Marijuana retail stores.
 - 4. Marijuana testing facilities.
 - 5. Small-scale marijuana caregivers.
 - 6. Registered dispensaries.
- B. **Location criteria**
 - 1. No marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana manufacturing facility, marijuana testing facility, small-scale marijuana caregiver, marijuana store, or registered dispensary may be located within 500 feet of a pre-existing public school, private school, or a public preschool program, as defined by 20-A M.R.S. § 1. Distance shall be measured in a straight line from the nearest point of the lot line on the lot which the use is proposed to the nearest point of the lot line on the lot where the public school, private school, or public preschool program is located, without regard to intervening structures or objects.
 - 2. No marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana manufacturing facility, or marijuana testing facility may be located within 300 feet of any residential zone. Distance shall be measured in a straight line from the nearest point of the lot line on the lot which the use is proposed to the nearest point of the lot line on the lot where the residential zone is located, without regard to intervening structures or objects.

- C. Marijuana retail stores and registered marijuana dispensaries shall be permitted uses in the B-2 zone, and conditional uses in the B-2b zone.
- D. For purposes of this ordinance, any approval issued for a marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana manufacturing facility, or marijuana testing facility operated pursuant to 22 M.R.S. § 2421 et seq. shall be deemed to constitute approval for the same corresponding marijuana cultivating, manufacturing, or testing facility use operating under 28 M.R.S. § 101 et seq. Notwithstanding the above, no marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana manufacturing facility, or marijuana testing facility may operate without the applicable state and City license.

6.4.24 Marine uses

- A. In the B-5 zone, marine uses shall include marine products wholesaling and retailing; harbor and marine supplies and services; marine repair services and machine shops; shipbuilding and facilities for the construction, maintenance, and repair of vessels; marine museums and aquariums; boat repair yards; boat storage; and seafood processing, packing, and distribution for human consumption.
- B. In the B-6 zone, marine uses shall include marine products wholesaling and retailing; harbor and marine supplies and services; and underground marine fuel storage provided that such storage shall be used solely for the purpose of fueling vessels.

6.4.25 Market garden

- A. Market gardens may be located outdoors or fully enclosed within a permanent building, subject to the following:

1. Outdoor market gardens are limited to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables, including the cultivation and tillage of soil and the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural, floricultural, or horticultural commodity.
2. The keeping of livestock, chickens or other poultry, and apiaries are prohibited.
3. Greenhouses, including high tunnels/hoop-houses, cold-frames, and similar structures, are permitted to extend the growing season.
4. Accessory structures, including but not limited to a shed or utility building necessary for the use's operation may be allowed for the storage of tools and materials. All accessory structures shall be located a minimum of five feet from any lot line.
5. Farmstands are permitted, and are limited to sales of items grown at the site. Farmstands shall be removed during the time of the year when the use is not in operation. Only one farmstand is permitted per market garden.
6. When located in a fully enclosed permanent building, market gardens may include all of the forms of cultivation and production allowed for outdoor market gardens, as well as hydroponics, aquaponics, myco-culture, and other similar indoor crop-production techniques.
7. Market gardens within a fully enclosed permanent building may include an area within the building for sales of items grown at the site. Such sales area may occupy no



more than 15% of the floor area devoted to the principal use.

- B. In the B-3, B-5, and B-6 zones, market gardens shall only be permitted within an enclosed structure.

6.4.26 Neighborhood nonresidential reuse

- A. Neighborhood nonresidential reuse is only allowed within existing structures that are nonresidential in their original construction and/or current use as of <<effective date>>.
- B. The following nonresidential uses are permitted within a neighborhood nonresidential reuse. The initial conditional use approval for the neighborhood nonresidential reuse may specify one or more uses under the list below. A modification of the conditional use approval is required for a change to any of the uses below which were not specified in the initial or subsequent conditional use approval.
 - 1. General offices <5,000 square feet
 - 2. General services <5,000 square feet
 - 3. Restaurants
 - 4. Retail <5,000 square feet
 - 5. Specialty food services
 - 6. Studios for artists and craftspeople
- C. No off-street parking is required for a neighborhood nonresidential reuse.
- D. Drive-through facilities are prohibited for any neighborhood nonresidential reuse.

6.4.27 Off-street parking

- A. In the B-3 zone, structured parking is a permitted use. Surface parking within the B-3 zone shall be allowed as a conditional use.
- B. Surface parking in the B-3 and B-6 zones is subject to the following standards:

- 1. Surface parking lots shall be laid out in a manner conducive to development of future buildings, and/or structured parking on site.
- 2. All surface parking areas, including parking aisles, shall be located a minimum of 35 feet from any street. This 35-foot setback shall not apply to access drives oriented perpendicularly to a street.
- C. In the B-3, B-5, and B-6 zones, structured parking is subject to the following standards:
 - 1. Parking structures shall incorporate ground-floor retail space or other non-parking and active use space along all street frontages. Such retail or active space shall maintain a minimum depth of 30 feet from all street-facing façades of the structure.
 - 2. The Planning Board may waive the requirement for ground-floor retail or other non-parking and active use space upon demonstration that the project meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - a. The applicant demonstrates that steepness of grade or the character of the adjacent street does not support retail or other non-parking and active use space.
 - b. The ground floor of the garage is set back a minimum of 35 feet from the street right-of-way, and its design does not serve as an impediment for the development of space between the structure and the right-of-way for retail or other non-parking and active use in the future. Any such space located between the structure and the

- right-of-way shall not be used for surface parking.
- c. The applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Planning Board, that market support for ground floor retail or other non-parking active uses does not currently exist. In such cases, the structure of the garage shall be designed to accommodate such spaces in the future as follows:
 - i. On the ground floor of a structure, a minimum of 30 feet in depth, measured from the façade of the structure, shall be designed to accommodate retail or active uses in the future.
 - ii. Such space shall maintain a minimum height of 12 feet from finished floor to finished ceiling. Where a parking structure fronts on more than one public street, and where there is an existing change in grade elevation of over 5% across the footprint of the garage, this requirement only applies to the frontage facing the street with higher traffic volumes.
 - iii. The applicant must demonstrate that the design of the parking structure anticipates the future development of utilities and circulation necessary to support non-parking active uses.
 3. In cases where the Planning Board waives the requirement for ground-floor retail or other non-parking and active use space, garages shall be designed to enhance the pedestrian experience and disguise the

parking use to the greatest extent possible. Use of traditional storefront design concepts and traditional building materials is encouraged.

6.4.28 Office parks

- A. Office parks shall have a minimum gross area of three acres of contiguous land, and may be developed with multiple buildings on a single lot under common ownership, or as a coordinated development on multiple parcels under unified control or management.
- B. Office park development proposals shall include a master plan of the office park, which shall include the following:
 1. The location of the building(s) on the site.
 2. The location of infrastructure on the site.
 3. The location of all common areas and landscape buffers.
 4. Identification of traffic circulation patterns, traffic controls, and parking areas, including demonstration that additional traffic generated by the project itself can be reasonably accommodated on existing public streets.
 5. Identification of internal sidewalks, illustrating the manner in which the developer will provide this amenity to take advantage of the topography and natural features of the site.
 6. Building elevation drawings which indicate architectural style, exterior finishes and color, building height and scale, and location and scale of window and door openings. Samples of exterior building materials shall also be submitted.
 7. The location and style of lighting to be used in the development.



- 8. Identification and description of all proposed signage.
 - 9. A description of phasing and timing of the development.
 - 10. A description of any proposed private development restrictions.
 - 11. Delineation of the subdivision of land, if proposed as a coordinated development on multiple parcels.
 - 12. Any other information necessary and sufficient to ensure compliance with the standards in this subsection.
- C. Office parks shall include a landscape program that meets the following standards.
- 1. All land areas not covered by structures, parking areas, or circulation facilities shall be landscaped and maintained.
 - 2. To soften the visual impact of large expanses of pavement in parking lots, vegetation shall be planted or retained in islands or planting strips where required by the site plan or subdivision ordinance.
 - 3. Landscape buffers shall be provided to screen areas abutting a residential zone or use, and to screen parking lots and driveways from public view. The buffer shall be of a dense and continuous nature and shall incorporate trees, shrubs, fencing, berms, and related elements deemed necessary.
- D. Office parks shall consider and be sensitive to the need to preserve natural features on site. Natural features include, but are not limited to existing vegetation, flood plains, rock outcroppings, surface water bodies, drainage swales and courses, and wetlands.
- E. All light fixtures shall be hooded or shielded so that the light shines downward.

6.4.29 Parks and open spaces

In the OS-P zone, parks and open spaces shall be limited to passive recreational use, including but not limited to trails and paths for pedestrians and bicyclists, and areas for fishing, hiking, wildlife management and conservation activities. Parks and open spaces in the OS-P zone may also include structures for educational, scientific, or nature interpretation purposes totaling no more than 10,000 square feet in floor area.

6.4.30 Places of assembly

- A. In all RN zones, construction of a new principal building as a place of assembly is permitted only on lots with frontage on collector or arterial roads. Places of assembly are allowed on streets of any classification as adaptive reuse of existing structures that are nonresidential in their original construction and/or current use as of <<effective date>>.
- B. Places of assembly in the B-1, I-L, and I-Lb zones are limited to 10,000 square feet or less in gross floor area.

6.4.31 Post-secondary schools

- A. In any residential zone, expansion of existing post-secondary schools onto land other than the lot(s) on which the principal use is located shall be subject to a determination that the proposed use cannot be reasonably accommodated on the existing lot(s) through more efficient utilization of land or buildings, and will not cause significant physical encroachment into established residential areas.
- B. In any residential zone, a new post-secondary school or expansion of an existing post-

secondary school shall not cause displacement or conversion of existing residential uses.

6.4.32 Printing and publishing

Printing and publishing in the B-3, B-5, B-6, and O zones is limited to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area, unless an expansion of a printing and publishing establishment greater than 10,000 square feet and in existence as of 4/4/1988.

6.4.33 Recycling and solid waste disposal facilities

Within the I-M/I-Mb zone, recycling and solid waste disposal facilities are permitted within an enclosed structure only.

6.4.34 Restaurants

- A. In the B-1 zone, restaurants are limited to a maximum of 2,000 square feet in gross floor area, shall not operate between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., and shall not accept deliveries or services between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. Food service and consumption shall be the primary function.
- B. In the B-6 zone, restaurants located east of Waterville Street within 50 feet of Fore Street shall be limited in hours of operation to between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day and food service and consumption shall be the primary function of the restaurant.

6.4.35 Residential care facilities

In the residential zones, large residential care facilities shall require a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet.

6.4.36 Retail

- A. In the I-B zone, retail uses are limited to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.
- B. In the B-1 zone, retail uses are limited to a maximum of 5,000 square feet in gross floor area, and shall not operate between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., and shall not accept deliveries or services between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- C. Retail in the B-3 and B-5 zones shall not include wholesale or bulk purchase sales of lumber and construction supplies, truck rental establishments, sales, rental, and repair of heavy equipment, or wholesale establishments, including establishments where membership is required.

6.4.37 Self-storage facility

- A. Storage units shall not be used for residential occupancy or business.
- B. Plumbing connections shall not be permitted in self-storage units.
- C. The following additional standards apply to self-storage facilities with units accessed directly from the outdoors:
 1. Outdoor self-storage facilities shall be oriented so that storage unit access doors do not face the public right-of-way.
 2. Outdoor self-storage facilities are allowed to include an area for storage of recreational vehicles. Storage areas for recreational vehicles shall be located in the rear yard.
 3. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 25 feet of any rear lot line. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 30 feet of any interior side



lot line. No storage of recreational vehicles is allowed within 50 feet of any front or corner side lot line.

4. If storage areas for recreational vehicles are provided, they shall be screened along interior side and rear lot lines with a solid fence or wall, a minimum of six feet and a maximum of seven feet in height. Shrubs shall be planted and spaced sufficiently to form a continuous linear hedgerow at plant maturity; plantings shall be placed inside the fence oriented toward the interior of the lot.

6.4.38 Solar energy systems (major and minor)

A. In general

1. All solar energy systems shall meet the technical, safety, and maintenance standards in the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.
2. Solar energy systems shall minimize impacts resulting from construction and maintenance of the solar energy system, including lighting, security measures, traffic, and grid connections.
3. Solar panel placement shall minimize or negate any solar glare impacting nearby properties or roadways, without unduly impacting the functionality or efficiency of the solar energy system.

B. Ground-mounted solar energy systems

1. Ground-mounted solar energy systems are only permitted in the B-4, I-L, I-Lb, I-M, I-Mb, I-H, and A-B zones.
2. Ground-mounted solar energy systems shall be located away from and screened from public ways and nearby residential/institutional uses to the extent

possible and shall be designed to minimize impacts on significant scenic views.

3. Layout and fencing for ground-mounted systems shall be integrated with existing landscape and minimize removal of vegetation to the extent possible.
4. Minor ground-mounted solar energy systems shall be located a minimum 50 feet from all RN zones, and the R-P, B-1, and B-2/B-2b zones.
5. Major ground-mounted solar energy systems shall be located at least 75 feet from all RN zones, and the R-P, B-1, and B-2/B-2b zones.
6. The absolute height of any ground-mounted solar energy system shall be no more than 20 feet above the ground as measured from the base of the support.
7. The following components of a ground-mounted solar energy system shall be counted as impervious in the calculation of landscaped open space ratio:
 - a. Foundation systems, typically consisting of driven piles, monopoles, or helical screws with or without small concrete collars or weighted ballast.
 - b. All mechanical equipment of the solar energy system, including maximum horizontal extents of any concrete pad or any pad mounted structure for batteries, switchboard, transformers, or storage cells.
 - c. Paved access roads servicing the solar energy system.

C. Roof-mounted solar energy systems

1. Roof-mounted solar energy systems are not included in the calculation of maximum structure height.

2. Solar energy systems mounted on flat roofs shall meet the following standards:
 - a. In residential and R-P zones, solar energy systems mounted on flat roofs are limited to a height of 5 feet above the surface of the roof upon which they are mounted, and shall be set back from the edge of the roof one foot for every one foot of solar energy system height.
 - b. In B-4 and industrial zones, flat roof-mounted systems are not subject to limitations on height, or to a required setback.
 - c. In all other zones, solar energy systems mounted on flat roofs are limited to a height of 8 feet above the surface of the roof upon which they are mounted, and shall be set back from the edge of the roof one foot for every one foot of solar energy system height.
3. Solar energy systems mounted on pitched roofs shall meet the following standards:
 - a. Solar energy systems on pitched roofs shall be mounted with a maximum distance of one foot between the surface of the roof to the highest point of the system.
 - b. Solar energy systems on pitched roofs shall be installed parallel to the roof surface on which they are mounted.
 - c. Solar energy systems on pitched roofs may not extend higher than the highest point of the roof surface upon which they are mounted.

6.4.39 Utility substations

- A. Utility substations shall be as small in size as practicable, and shall be set back a minimum of 35 feet from any right-of-way, not including limited-access roads.
- B. Substations shall be suitably screened and landscaped so as to ensure compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood. The remainder of the lot not occupied by the utility substation and its related access shall be designed and designated for future development.
- C. In the OS-R zone, sewage pumping and treatment facilities shall be permitted. Water pumping stations shall be treated as a conditional use and subject to the additional standards of subsection 6.5.6.

6.4.40 Warehousing and distribution facilities

- A. Warehousing and distribution facilities in the I-L and I-Lb zones are limited to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.
- B. No outdoor storage is permitted as a component of warehousing and distribution in the B-4 and I-L/I-Lb zones.

6.4.41 Wind energy systems (major and minor)

- A. **General**
 1. All wind energy generation equipment shall be approved under a certification program approved by the U.S. Department of Energy.
 2. Wind energy systems, including foundations and support structures, electrical connections, control equipment, and associated site improvements shall be designed, engineered, and installed to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal construction and electrical



regulations and Federal Aviation Administration regulations. Applicable state and local approvals shall be obtained prior to installation of any wind energy system.

3. All on-site electrical wiring associated with the proposed wind energy system shall be located within the tower/pole/supporting structure or underground. Above ground on-site connections near substations or to the electric grid shall be allowed.
4. Wind energy systems shall be designed to avoid electromagnetic interference with the transmission or reception of radio, telephone, television, microwave, navigational, or similar signals to neighboring areas.

B. Setbacks

1. Minor ground-mounted wind energy systems shall be set back from all property boundaries and street right-of-way lines by a distance equal to or greater than 1.1 times the total height of the system, measured from the base of the system to the top of the system at maximum vertical rotation. The setback distance shall be measured to the center of the wind generator base.
2. Major ground-mounted wind energy systems shall be set back from all property boundaries and street right-of-way lines by a distance equal to or greater than 1.5 times the total height of the system, measured from the base of the system to the top of the system at maximum vertical rotation. The setback distance shall be measured to the center of the wind generator base.

C. Height

1. Ground-mounted wind energy systems are limited to a maximum height of 65 feet in the B-2/B-2b, B-5, and B-6 zones.
2. All moving components of a ground-mounted wind energy system shall be a minimum of 12 feet from ground level or accessible surface.

D. Siting and placement

1. No wind energy system shall be located within 250 feet of any significant wildlife habitat, as defined by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection/Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife under provisions of the Natural Resources Protection Act (38 M.R.S. § 480 et seq.) including wildlife habitat for species appearing on the official state and federal list of endangered or threatened animal species.
2. For all major and minor wind energy systems, or any system over 100kW, evidence shall be provided that the Environmental Coordinator of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Maine Natural Area Program have been notified of the location, height, and design of the proposed wind energy system at least three weeks prior to any final determination under this subsection. Any comments received therefrom shall be addressed to the satisfaction of these state authorities prior to any final determination under this provision.
3. The support structure (e.g. tower, pole) for ground-mounted wind generating systems shall not be climbable for a

minimum height of 12 feet above the surrounding ground level. All ground-mounted electrical and control equipment shall be labeled and secured to prevent unauthorized access.

4. The use of guy wires is discouraged. If required, they shall be located away from pedestrian routes/access points and marked with visible, reflective, colored objects, such as flags, reflectors, or tape, which shall be placed on the anchor points of guy wires and along the guy wires up to a height of ten feet from the ground.
5. Ground-mounted wind energy systems shall be located away from and screened from public ways and nearby residential/institutional uses to the extent possible and shall be designed to minimize impacts on significant scenic views.

E. Illumination and signs

1. No part of the system may be illuminated, except as required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other authorities for safety and security purposes. Where lighting is required, it shall be at the lowest intensity allowable with fixtures shielded and directed to minimize glare and visibility from the ground.
2. There shall be no signs, advertisements, flags, or decorative items on a wind energy system or any associated facilities, except for the manufacturer's/installer's/owner's identification (not exceeding one square foot in size), appropriate warning signs, or lights if required by the FAA.

6.5 CONDITIONAL USES

6.5.1 Conditional use review procedure

- A. Review authority.** The Zoning Board of Appeals shall review all conditional use applications, with the exception that the Planning Board shall review all conditional use applications associated with projects that are otherwise before the Planning Board.
- B. Application.** Applications for conditional use review shall be submitted to the Building Authority for all Zoning Board of Appeals reviews and the Planning Authority for all Planning Board reviews. A nonrefundable application fee, as established from time to time by the City Council to cover administrative costs and costs of a hearing, shall accompany each application. The application shall be in such form and shall contain such information and documentation as shall be prescribed from time to time by the review authority.
- C. Public hearing.** A public hearing shall be set, advertised, and conducted by the review authority in accordance with Article 2 of this Land Use Code.
- D. Action.** Within 30 days following the close of the public hearing, the review authority shall render its decision, in a manner and form specified by Article 2 of this chapter, approving the conditional use, approving the conditional use subject to conditions as specified in Subsection 6.5.3, or denying it. The failure of the review authority to act within 30 days shall be deemed an approval of the conditional use, unless such time period is mutually extended in writing by the applicant and the review authority. Within five days of such decision or the expiration of such period, the Building Authority or Planning Authority shall mail



notice of such decision or failure to act to the applicant and, if a conditional use is authorized, list therein any and all conditions imposed by the review authority.

6.5.2 General conditional use standards

The review authority shall, after review of the application, approve a conditional use upon a finding that the proposed conditional use, at the size and intensity contemplated at the proposed location, will not have substantially greater negative impacts than would normally occur from surrounding uses or other allowable uses in the same zone. The review authority shall find that this standard is satisfied if it finds that:

- A.** The volume and type of vehicle traffic to be generated, hours of operation, expanse of pavement, and the number of parking spaces required are not substantially greater than would normally occur at surrounding uses or other allowable uses in the same zone.
- B.** The proposed use will not create unsanitary or harmful conditions by reason of noise, glare, dust, sewage disposal, emissions to the air, odor, lighting, or litter.
- C.** The design and operation of the proposed use, including but not limited to landscaping, screening, signs, loading, deliveries, trash or waste generation, arrangement of structures, and materials storage will not have a substantially greater effect/impact on surrounding properties than those associated with surrounding uses or other allowable uses in the zone.
- D.** The proposed use will meet any additional zone or use-specific standards identified in Tables 6-A to 6-G and Section 6.4.

6.5.3 Conditions on conditional use approvals

The review authority may impose such reasonable conditions upon the premises benefited by a conditional use as may be necessary to prevent or minimize adverse effects therefrom upon other property in the neighborhood. Such conditions shall be expressly set forth in the resolution authorizing the conditional use. Violation of such conditions shall be a violation of this article.

6.5.4 Effect of issuance of a conditional use approval

The approval of a conditional use shall not authorize the establishment or extension of any use nor the development, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or moving of any building or structure, but shall merely authorize the preparation, filing, and processing of applications for any permits or approvals which may be required by the City of Portland Code of Ordinances, including but not limited to a building permit, a certificate of occupancy, subdivision approval, and site plan approval.

6.5.5 Limitations on conditional use approvals

No conditional use approval shall be valid for a period longer than three years from the date of approval, unless the conditional use has commenced or a building permit is issued and construction has begun within that period and is thereafter diligently pursued to completion, provided, however, that one or more extensions of said time may be granted if the facts constituting the basis of the decision have not materially changed and the two year period is not exceeded thereby. A conditional use approval shall be deemed to authorize only the particular use for which it was issued and such approval shall automatically expire

and cease to be of any force or effect if such use shall for any reason be discontinued for a period of 12 consecutive months or more.

6.5.6 Supplemental standards for certain conditional uses in the OS-R zone

In addition to general conditional use standards and supplemental use standards, the following standards shall apply to sports complexes, stadiums, solar energy systems, water pumping stations, wind energy systems, and accessory uses within structures of 2,500 square feet or more within the OS-R zone:

- A. The use shall be in conformity with or satisfy a deficiency identified in a federal, state, regional, or City recreation and open space plan, including but not limited to the state *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, as such plans may from time to time be created or revised.
- B. Buildings and structures shall not obstruct significant scenic views presently enjoyed by nearby residents, passersby, or users of the site.
- C. Indoor recreation or nonrecreational uses in the OS-R zone shall serve a significant public purpose that cannot reasonably be accommodated outside of the OS-R zone.

6.6 ACCESSORY USES

6.6.1 In general

- A. Accessory uses shall be permitted in conjunction with permitted or conditional principal uses. Accessory uses shall be:
 1. Customarily found in association with the principal use.
 2. Generally consistent with the impacts of the principal use.

3. Secondary in nature, clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal use in terms of area and function.
 4. Located on the same lot as the principal use unless otherwise permitted.
 5. Consistent with the intent of the zone.
- B. No accessory use or uses within a building shall occupy more than a combined total of 25% of the floor area of the principal building, with the exception of required off-street parking, unless otherwise provided in Subsection 6.6.2 below. In the case of multi-tenant buildings, this standard shall apply separately to each leased portion of the principal building.
 - C. No accessory use or uses not within a building shall occupy more than a combined total of 25% of the unbuilt lot area, or of the required rear yard area, with the exception of off-street parking or as otherwise provided in Subsection 6.6.2.

6.6.2 Standards for specific accessory uses

A. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

1. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) shall be permitted on all lawfully conforming and nonconforming lots with legal residential uses.
2. ADUs shall be permitted as new accessory structures, building additions, or within existing lawfully conforming or nonconforming structures. However, the addition of an ADU may in no way increase the degree of nonconformity of any structure.
3. Up to two ADUs shall be permitted per qualifying property.
4. At the time of an ADU's initial construction or legal creation, the owner(s) of the



property on which the accessory dwelling unit is created shall occupy at least one of the dwelling units, with the exception of legally nonconforming lots on Peaks Island.

5. On Peaks Island, neither the accessory unit(s) nor principal unit shall be used for short-term rentals as defined under Chapter 6, Section 150.1 of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances.
6. When an ADU is significantly visible from public ways, the building design shall be clearly subordinate to the principal structure(s) in scale and position in relationship with the street and principal structure(s).
7. The developer of an ADU shall record a deed restriction requiring that the ADU and at least one other non-accessory unit on-site remain under common ownership.
8. ADUs shall comply with all dimensional requirements of the underlying zone, with the exception of lot coverage and minimum lot area requirements.
9. Under circumstances where an existing nonconforming structure is converted to an ADU, the design of the ADU shall take into consideration to the extent practicable the privacy of adjacent properties.
10. An ADU shall be limited to a gross floor area of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gross floor area of the largest principal unit on the lot. In no circumstance shall the height of detached ADUs on a lot exceed the height of the principal structure. Additionally, the aggregate square footage of detached ADUs on a lot shall not exceed the gross floor area of the principal structure.

B. Antennas, discs, transmitting and receiving equipment. Building-mounted antennas, discs, and other transmitting and receiving equipment shall be:

1. No taller than 15 feet above the highest structural steel of the building roof.
2. Setback no less than 15 feet from the building perimeter.
3. Integrated into the architecture of the building in placement, form, color, and material so as to screen or camouflage such equipment from public view.

C. Drive-throughs

1. Drive-throughs shall be permitted as an accessory use in the B-4 zone.
2. Drive-throughs shall be permitted as conditional accessory uses in the B-2 zone only if a drive-through was located on the site as of <<effective date>>.
3. In all other zones, drive-throughs shall be prohibited.
4. Drive-throughs shall be subject to the following review standards:
 - a. All components of a drive-through, including, but not limited to, signs, stacking lanes, menu/order boards, trash receptacles, and service windows shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building where practicable, except where such placement will be detrimental to an adjacent residential zone or use, and shall be located a minimum of 40 feet from any adjoining property in a residential zone. This distance shall be measured from the outermost edge of the outside drive-through feature to such property line. In addition, drive-

through features shall be located a minimum of 25 feet from a right-of-way.

- b. The site shall have adequate stacking capacity for vehicles waiting to use these service features without impeding vehicular circulation or creating hazards to vehicular circulation on adjoining streets.
- c. Any speakers, intercom systems, or other audible means of communication shall not play pre-recorded messages. Any speakers, intercom systems, audible signals, computer prompts, or other noises generated by drive-through services or fixtures shall not exceed 55 dB or shall be undetectable above the ambient noise level as measured by a noise meter at the property line.
- d. Site and vehicular light sources shall not unreasonably spill over or be directed onto adjacent residential properties and shall otherwise conform to the lighting standards set forth in the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.
- e. Where automobiles may queue, waiting for drive-through services, their impacts shall be substantially mitigated to protect adjacent residential properties from headlight glare, exhaust fumes, and noise. As deemed necessary by the review authority, mitigation measures shall consist of installation of solid fencing with landscaping along any residential property line which is exposed to the

drive-through or the enclosure of the drive-through fixtures and lanes so as to buffer abutting residential properties and to further contain all associated impacts.

- f. Drive-through lanes shall be designed and placed to minimize crossing principal pedestrian access-ways or otherwise impeding pedestrian access.

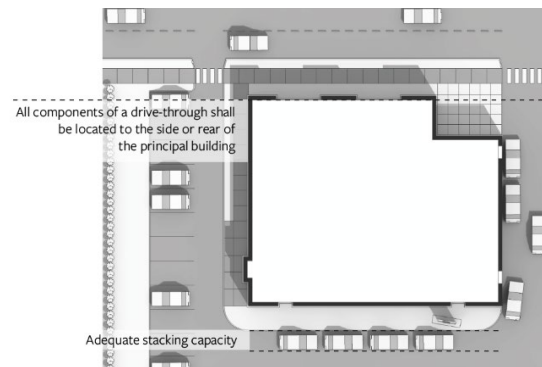


FIGURE 6-A: DRIVE-THROUGH SITING

- D. **Heliports.** A heliport shall be designed and constructed in accordance with all federal and state regulations.
- E. **Home occupations**
 - 1. A home occupation shall be incidental to the residential use of a dwelling, and shall not change the essential residential character of the dwelling.
 - 2. No interior or exterior alterations that are inconsistent with the residential use and character of the building shall be permitted. With the exception of a permitted sign, there shall be no evidence visible from the exterior of the premises that the property is used in any way other than as a dwelling. No display of products



- shall be visible from the exterior of the premises.
3. Exterior signs shall be limited to one non-illuminated sign not exceeding a total area of two square feet. Such sign must be affixed to the building, and may not project more than one foot from the façade of the building.
 4. The home occupation and all related activity, including any storage, equipment, and display of products shall be conducted entirely within a principal building or accessory structure. This does not apply to the home occupation of licensed family childcare provider, which may include outdoor space needed to meet state licensing requirements.
 5. No toxic, explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, etiologic, radioactive, biohazardous, or other restricted materials shall be used or stored as a component of a home occupation.
 6. No home occupation shall include dispensing of medication from the dwelling.
 7. The home occupation shall not produce any perceptible noise, vibration, heat, smoke, odor, electrical interference, dust or other particulate matter, or other nuisance effects in excess of that normally associated with residential use.
 8. A home occupation shall be limited to residents of the dwelling and no more than two nonresident employees on the premises.
 9. The home occupation shall not create vehicular or pedestrian traffic in greater volumes than average for a residential neighborhood. The home occupation and any related activity shall not create any traffic hazards or nuisances in public rights-of-way.
 10. Any clients or business-related visitors shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
 11. The storage of semi-trucks, trailers, or heavy equipment such as construction or landscaping equipment used in a commercial business, is prohibited.
 12. Repair and service of any vehicles, any type of heavy machinery, or any type of engine, is prohibited. Repair of small electronics or appliances is allowed.
 13. Rental services, where products for rent are stored on-site and customers visit the residence to pick-up and return products, are prohibited.
 14. A family childcare provider as a home occupation shall not be subject to floor area limitations for an accessory use, but shall be limited to the care of not more than six children plus two children after school and shall have no nonresidential employees.
 15. Businesses with no employees, no customers, and no external impacts are not considered home-occupations for the purposes of this subsection, and are exempt from its provisions. Remote work is also not considered a home occupation, and is exempt from these provisions.
- F. Makers' markets in the IL-b zone.** Makers' markets, including periodic or seasonal sale of handcrafted and limited production products for final consumption, which may include

prepared or raw foods, shall be permitted as an accessory use in the IL-b zone, provided that:

1. Such sales are located within a lawfully conforming principal permitted use.
2. Such sales occupy an area no larger than 45% of the floor area devoted to the principal use.
3. Such sales by any single vendor or group of vendors shall occur for no more than a total of 28 hours a week collectively.
4. Such products are produced or permitted to be produced in the IL/IL-b zone.
5. Such products are sold by the producer of the product or their designee.

G. Tasting rooms in industrial zones. Tasting rooms shall be permitted as accessory uses on the premises of facilities where beer, wine, spirits, other alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, or food are produced, provided that:

1. Service of food in the facility is limited to that which does not constitute a full course meal.
2. No more than 10% of the beverage menu in tasting rooms accessory to beverage production or 10% of the food menu in tasting rooms accessory to food production is produced or manufactured off-site.
3. Tasting rooms shall not be subject to the limitations on the use of unbuilt lot or yard area in Subsection 6.6.1(C).

H. Solar energy generation

1. Building-integrated systems of any size, and building-mounted, roof-mounted, or ground-mounted systems of less than 1,000 square feet in area shall be permitted as accessory uses within all

zones except the Stream Protection zone and within cemeteries.

2. All accessory solar energy systems are subject to the following conditions:
 - a. All systems shall meet the technical, safety, and maintenance standards in the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.
 - b. Solar energy systems shall minimize impacts resulting from construction and maintenance of the solar energy system, including lighting, security measures, traffic, and grid connections.
 - c. Solar panel placement shall minimize or negate any solar glare impacting nearby properties or roadways, without unduly impacting the functionality or efficiency of the solar energy system.
 - d. Ground-mounted accessory solar energy systems shall be located in side or rear yards only, and shall be subject to all dimensional standards for detached accessory structures within Article 7 unless otherwise specified.
 - e. Building-mounted or roof-mounted accessory solar energy systems are not included in the calculation of maximum structure height, but must meet the following standards:
 - i. Systems installed on pitched roofs shall be installed parallel to the roof surface on which they are mounted, and may project a maximum of one foot from the surface of the roof to the highest point of the system. Systems may not extend higher than the



highest point of the roof surface on which they are mounted.

- ii. Systems installed on flat roofs must be set back a minimum of one foot for each foot of system height. Systems are limited to a height of five feet above the surface of the roof in all residential zones, 15 feet in the B-4 zone and industrial zones, and eight feet in all other zones.

- I. **Wind energy generation.** Ground-mounted and roof-mounted accessory wind energy systems shall be permitted as accessory uses within all zones except the Stream Protection zone. Accessory wind energy systems are subject to the following standards:
 - 1. Accessory wind energy systems shall comply with all general use standards for wind energy systems as stated under Subsection 6.4.41.A of this article.
 - 2. Properties shall be limited to one ground-mounted accessory wind energy system and two roof-mounted accessory wind energy systems.
 - 3. The maximum height of a ground-mounted accessory wind energy system is 25 feet in all RN zones, the R-P zone, the B-1 zone, and all island zones. In all other zones, the maximum height shall be the maximum height allowed within the zone or 45 feet, whichever is less.
 - 4. The maximum height of any roof-mounted accessory wind energy system is 15 feet above the height of such structure. Roof-mounted systems are not included in the calculation of maximum structure height.

- 5. Roof-mounted accessory wind energy systems shall be set back from any edge of the building upon which they are mounted by a distance equal to or greater than the total height of the system, measured from the roof surface at the point of attachment to the top of the system at maximum vertical rotation. The setback distance shall be measured to the center of the wind generator base.
- 6. Ground-mounted accessory wind energy systems shall be setback from property lines by a distance equal to or greater than 1.1 times the total height of the system, measured from the base of the system to the top of the system at maximum vertical rotation. The setback distance shall be measured to the center of the wind generator base.
- 7. Ground-mounted accessory wind energy systems shall be located within the rear yard only and shall be sited to maximize existing vegetative or other screening from nearby residential buildings and public ways. The location shall minimize changes to existing topography and natural vegetation which would result from construction or maintenance of the system.

6.7 TEMPORARY USES

6.7.1 In general

Temporary uses may be permitted from time to time as determined by the Planning Authority or Building Authority. Temporary uses on private property shall comply with the standards of this section, as well as regulations pertaining to temporary uses contained elsewhere in the City of

Portland Code of Ordinances. All temporary uses require a temporary use permit (reference to be inserted) unless specifically cited as exempt. Temporary uses do not require additional parking unless specifically cited in the temporary use standards or stipulated as a condition of approval.

6.7.2 Standards for specific temporary uses

A. Farmstand

1. A farmstand for the sale of food or non-food crops grown only on the premises is permitted, and shall be exempt from temporary use permit requirements.
2. In the island zones, such stand may include the sale of agricultural products produced on the premises or the sale of fish or shellfish caught by the occupant of the premises.
3. Acceptable stands are a portable table or cart, and cannot exceed an area of 200 square feet.
4. Farmstands are permitted for no more than 180 days per calendar year, and shall be removed when not in use.
5. Applicants may submit for a subsequent temporary use permit one calendar year from the issuance of their last permit for this purpose.
6. Farmstands must be set back from all public rights-of-way a distance of no less than 15 feet.

B. Garage/yard sale

1. A garage/yard sale is permitted as a temporary use on residential property, and shall be exempt from temporary use permit requirements.
2. Garage/yard sales are limited to no more than six days per calendar year.

C. Real estate project sales office or model unit

1. A real estate sales office/model unit(s) is allowed for a residential development.
2. No real estate sales office/model unit(s) may be located in a manufactured home or off-site.
3. The temporary use permit shall be valid for the life of the project, to be verified by open permits.
4. The real estate sales office must be removed and/or closed within 30 days after the sale or rental of the last unit within the development. The model unit(s) must be closed within 30 days after the sale or rental of the last unit of the development.
5. All activities conducted within real estate sales office/model unit(s) must be directly related to the construction and sale of properties within the particular development. Use as a general office of operation of any firm is prohibited.

D. Temporary contractor's yard

1. A temporary contractor's yard is allowed incidental to a construction project.
2. The temporary use permit shall be valid for the life of the project, to be verified by open permits.
3. The temporary contractor's yard shall be removed within 30 days of the completion of construction, and the premises shall be restored to their pre-construction state.
4. Temporary contractor's yards shall be screened on all sides by a fence a minimum of six feet in height to a maximum of eight feet in height. Fencing shall not be required on shared lot lines if the abutting lot contains a fence or other barrier that prohibits entry onto the lot.



E. Temporary outdoor sales

1. Temporary outdoor sales in residential zones are limited to those events conducted by and located on the premises of a place of assembly, an elementary, middle, or secondary school, or a post-secondary school.
2. Time limits shall be as follows:
 - a. Time limitations apply to the lot, not the operator of the use.
 - b. Temporary outdoor sales events in residential zones are limited to three events per calendar year, with a maximum of either three consecutive days, or two consecutive weekends. A minimum of 30 days between events is required.
 - c. Temporary outdoor sales events in nonresidential zones are limited to four events per calendar year, with a maximum duration of five days per event, and a minimum of 30 days between events.
 - d. Temporary outdoor sales events for seasonal sales, such as Christmas tree lots and pumpkin patches, are limited to four events per calendar year, with a maximum of 30 days per event, and a minimum of 30 days between events.
 - e. Temporary outdoor sales events in any nonresidential zone must be located a minimum of 125 feet from a residential zone.

F. Temporary outdoor storage containers. The use of an outdoor storage container is limited to a maximum of 90 days per calendar year.

G. Additional temporary uses. In addition to the temporary uses listed above, a temporary use permit may be issued by the Planning Authority or Building Authority for other temporary uses that are substantially similar to a temporary use listed above. A permit may be issued if the Authority determines that such use is not incompatible with the surrounding land uses and proper care has been taken to protect surrounding development, traffic patterns, and the environment. The time limit of such temporary use will be determined and approved as part of the temporary use permit.

6.8 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All uses shall comply with the performance standards established in this section, unless any federal, state, or local law, ordinance, or regulation establishes a more restrictive standard, in which case the more restrictive standard shall apply.

6.8.1 Development in the OS-R and OS-P zones

All development in the Open Space zones shall comply with the following development standards:

- A.** All ground areas not used for parking, loading, vehicular, or pedestrian areas and not left in their natural state shall be suitably landscaped and designed with quality materials that are consistent with adopted City policy or master plans, and which provide a comfortable, durable, accessible, readily maintainable, and aesthetically pleasing environment.
- B.** Natural features, such as mature trees and natural surface drainageways, shall be preserved to the greatest possible extent consistent with the uses of the property.

- C. Loading areas shall be screened and parking areas shall be screened and landscaped so as to avoid a large continuous expanse of paved area.
- D. Buildings and structures shall be sited to avoid obstructing significant scenic views presently enjoyed by nearby residents, passersby, and users of the site.
- E. Storage of commodities and equipment shall be completely enclosed within buildings or provided with screening by a fence, wall, or landscaping.
- F. The outer perimeter of playfields, play lots, and other active recreational areas shall be screened, or shall be located a reasonable distance from any residential use.

6.8.2 Discharges

No discharge shall be permitted at any point into any private sewage disposal system, or stream, or into the ground, of any materials in such a way or of such nature or temperature as to contaminate any water supply, or otherwise cause the emission of dangerous or objectionable elements, except in accordance with standards approved by the Public Health Authority or by the Public Works Authority. No discharge into harbor water areas shall be permitted, unless permitted by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection under a waste discharge license and as approved by the Department of Public Works in accordance with Chapter 24 of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances. All private sewage disposal or private wastewater treatment facilities shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 24.

6.8.3 Electromagnetic interference

In any industrial zone, there shall be no electromagnetic interference that adversely affects

the operation of any equipment other than that belonging to the creator of such interference.

6.8.4 Exterior lighting

All exterior lighting shall be designed and installed with full cut-off fixtures to direct illumination onto the site and to prevent illumination from such fixtures on neighboring properties in accordance with the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.

6.8.5 Heat, glare, radiation

Heat, glare, or radiation shall be imperceptible without instruments at lot boundaries and shall not present a safety hazard.

6.8.6 Historic resources

The exterior design of proposed or renovated structures located within historic districts shall be subject to the historic preservation provisions of Article 17. The exterior design of proposed or renovated structures located adjacent to historic districts or historic resources shall be subject to historic preservation requirements of Article 14.

6.8.7 Landscaping and screening

- A. In all mixed-use and TOD zones, the O zone, the R-P zone, and the A-B zone outside of restricted access areas, sites shall be landscaped to screen parking and accessory site elements, including storage and solid waste receptacles, from the right-of-way, public open space, or abutting residential zones.
- B. In the I-H zone, where a front yard abuts an arterial or a major collector street, it shall be landscaped. Rear yards, side yards, and the perimeter of any parking area for greater than 15 vehicles shall be landscaped if visible from a



right-of-way, public open space, or residential zone.

6.8.8 Noise

A. No use shall be operated so as to generate recurring noises that are unreasonably loud, cause injury, or create a nuisance to any person of ordinary sensitivities.

B. The maximum permissible sound level of any continuous, regular, or frequent source of sound produced by an activity shall be as shown in Table 6-I.

C. Sound shall be measured as follows:

- 1.** For noise generated by a use in the B-4, B-5, B-6, I-L/I-Lb, I-M/I-Mb, and I-H zones, sound shall be measured at or within the boundaries of the nearest residential zone.
- 2.** For noise generated by a use in the B-1, B-2/B-2b, B-3, I-B, R-P, O, and A-B zones, sound shall be measured at lot boundaries.

D. Sound levels shall be measured with a sound level meter with a frequency weighting network manufactured according to standards prescribed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or its successor body.

E. Wind energy systems

- 1.** Where the underlying zone is residential and does not specify sound requirements, or where the system will be within 100 feet of a residential zone, sound generated by the wind energy system shall not exceed 45 decibels on the A scale between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., and 50 decibels on the A scale between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., as measured at the nearest property line in accordance with this provision and technical standards set out in the City of Portland *Technical Manual*.

- 2.** Audible sound levels of wind energy systems shall include sounds generated in all conditions including low and high winds (furling, yawing, and flutter) and power outages (freewheeling).

F. Exemptions

- 1.** Noises created by construction and maintenance activities between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. are exempt from the maximum permissible sound levels set forth in Table 6-H.
- 2.** The following uses and activities shall also be exempt from the requirements of Table 6-H:
 - a.** The noises of safety signals, warning devices, emergency pressure relief valves, and any other emergency devices.
 - b.** Traffic noise on public roads or noise created by aircraft and railroads.

TABLE 6-H: NOISE STANDARDS

Zone	Daytime/Evening (7 a.m.-9 p.m.)	Night (9 p.m.-7 a.m.)
I-B	60 dBA	55 dBA
R-P	55 dBA	55 dBA
O	60 dBA	60 dBA
B-1	55 dBA	55 dBA
B-2/B-2b	60 dBA	55 dBA
B-3	60 dBA	55 dBA
B-4	65 dBA	60 dBA
B-5, B-6	60 dBA	50 dBA
I-L/I-Lb	60 dBA	50 dBA
I-M/I-Mb	70 dBA	55 dBA
I-H	75 dBA	55 dBA
A-B	60 dBA	60 dBA

- c. Noise created by refuse and solid waste collection.
- d. Emergency construction or repair work by public utilities, at any hour.
- e. Noise created by any recreational activities which are permitted by law and for which a license or permit has been granted by the City, including but not limited to concerts, parades, sporting events, and fireworks displays.

6.8.9 Odor

Any condition or operation which results in the creation of odors of such intensity and character as to be detrimental to the public health and welfare, or which interferes unreasonably with the comfort of the public, must be removed, stopped, or modified so as to remove the odor. It shall be a violation of this article to create an odor nuisance.

6.8.10 Exterior stairways

- A. No open exterior stairways or fire escapes shall be constructed above the ground floor unless specifically allowed within this Code.
- B. The Building Authority may permit exterior stairways on single- and two-family buildings. Such stairways shall have minimal visual impact upon the building and shall be located to the rear.
- C. The Building Authority may permit the installation of an exterior egress stair or an upgrade of an existing exterior fire escape for a conforming or lawfully nonconforming dwelling unit existing as of January 5, 1998, if such egress is required to meet current fire or other life safety codes, provided that the owner demonstrates to the Building Authority that:

- 1. There is no practical and economically reasonable way to provide such egress within the interior of the building, as demonstrated by the submission of detailed floor plans showing the projected cost of and the impact on the existing dwelling from an interior stair.
- 2. The stairway and associated landings and other building fixtures are designed and will be constructed to have a minimal visual impact upon the building, especially as viewed from any public way or public open space, as demonstrated by photographs of the front and any other affected facades of the building and plans or drawings of the proposed egress stairs.

6.8.11 Outdoor storage

Outdoor storage shall comply with the requirements of Table 6-I.



TABLE 6-I: OUTDOOR STORAGE STANDARDS

	B-1	B-2 B-2b	B-3	O	RP	A-B	B-4	B-5	B-6	I-L I-Lb	I-M I-Mb	I-H
There shall be no outdoor storage except for fully enclosed receptacles for solid waste disposal.	●		●	●	●				●	●		
All outdoor storage must be located a minimum of 20 feet from any lot line. However, when abutting a residential zone, all outdoor storage must be located a minimum of 100 feet from a lot line abutting such zone.		●				●	●			●	●	●
Outdoor storage areas must be designed and maintained so as to prevent the accumulation of debris and standing water that can attract insects and vermin. All outdoor storage areas shall employ measures to prevent displacement of materials and windblown dust or particulates, including the use of windbreaks, tarps, or other coverings to protect stored materials from the elements.		●				●	●			●	●	●
No outdoor storage shall be permitted in the front setback, except for storage for plant and tree nurseries or lumber yards if listed as a permitted use. All such storage located in the front setback shall consist of live plant materials or lumber products. No aggregate materials, machinery, or other materials or products shall be stored in the front setback.		●				●	●					
All outdoor storage shall be suitably screened from the public way and abutting properties by a landscaped buffer or solid fence at least five feet in height. This does not apply to storage of materials allowed in the front setback for plant and tree nurseries or lumber yards.		●				●	●					
Exterior lighting of outdoor storage areas shall not exceed that which is necessary for security purposes.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

6.8.12 Relocation of displaced residents

In the B-3 zone, any development which results in the displacement of residents of dwelling units currently located on the development site shall meet the requirements of Section 18.5.

6.8.13 Smoke

Smoke shall not be emitted at a density exceeding the opacity level designated in Table 6-J, as classified in Method 9 (Visible Emissions) of the Opacity Evaluation System of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

TABLE 6-J: SMOKE STANDARDS

Zone	Opacity Level
R-P	
O	20%
B-1	
B-2/B-2b	
B-3	
B-4	30%
B-5	
B-6	40%
Industrial and A-B zones	

6.8.14 Storage and repair of vehicles

- A. In all residential zones, all island zones, the R-P zone, and the B-3 zone, only one unregistered motor vehicle may be stored outside, for a period not exceeding 30 days.
- B. In all other mixed-use zones, storage of unregistered motor vehicles for more than 10 days, and outdoor storage of used automobile tires shall be prohibited.
- C. No partially dismantled, wrecked, or junked vehicles shall be stored outdoors. This provision does not apply to vehicles undergoing repair.

- D. All vehicle repair facilities shall be screened along interior side and rear lot lines by a landscaped buffer or solid fence a minimum of five feet in height.

6.8.15 Waste disposal

- A. All solid waste disposal, including materials which might cause fumes or dust, or constitute a fire hazard if stored outdoors, shall be only in fully enclosed, covered containers or receptacles. In all nonresidential zones except for the industrial zones, such containers or receptacles shall be within designated, screened areas. In industrial zones and the B-4 zone, outdoor storage of refuse, debris, or previously used materials awaiting reuse shall either be in an appropriate container or located within a designated, screened area.
- B. Containers or receptacles shall not leak or otherwise permit liquids or solids to escape from the container or be transferred beyond lot boundaries by natural causes or forces. Areas attracting large numbers of insects or vermin are prohibited.
- C. Where food processing is permitted, all food processing waste shall be stored within a completely enclosed structure. If not refrigerated, such waste shall be removed from the site in an enclosed container within 48 hours of its generation. All enclosed and exterior food processing waste storage areas shall be cleaned and sanitized on a regular basis.

6.8.16 Vibration

- A. In any mixed-use zone, the O, and the R-P zones, vibration inherently and recurrently generated shall be imperceptible without

instruments at lot boundaries. This shall not apply to vibration resulting from activities aboard a vessel or from railroad vehicle activities, or from activities on a pile-supported pier.

- B.** In all industrial zones, any use creating earthshaking vibrations, with the exception of airports, shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent transmission beyond lot lines of vibrations causing a displacement of .003 or greater on one inch, as measured by a vibrograph or similar instrument at the property boundaries.

7 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

7.1 APPLICABILITY

Construction, alterations, and additions to structures and buildings are governed by this article, except when superseded by other applicable laws or ordinances. It is the intent that, when in doubt, this article should be interpreted to accommodate the goals of the City’s Comprehensive Plan and other plans.

7.2 RULES OF MEASUREMENT

Blank wall area. The horizontal linear dimension of contiguous building façade, measured along a street frontage, that does not contain fenestration, doors, change in wall plane, or other architectural or material embellishment. Any wall less than five feet in height is not considered to be a blank wall.

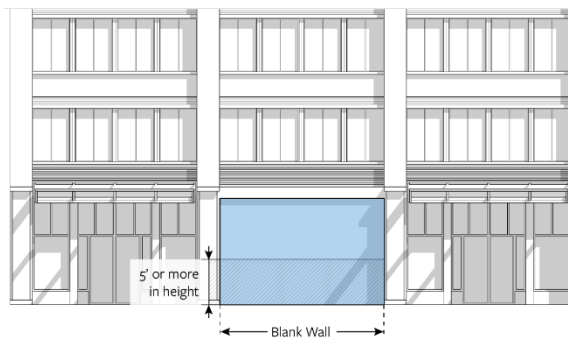


FIGURE 7-A: BLANK WALL AREA

Footprint. The lot area contained within the outermost perimeter of the building envelope including cantilevered portions of the building, projections, and porches, decks, and similar attached structures integral to the building and contributing to its mass, but excluding roof overhangs less than two feet in depth.

Building length. The linear dimension of a building façade, measured along a street frontage.

Passageways, breezeways, and similar building connections are included in the calculation of total building length. On sites with multiple buildings, building length shall only be measured on buildings abutting a street frontage.

Build-to percentage. The percentage of the building façade that must be located within a build-to zone. Façade articulation meeting the standards of this Code, such as window or wall recesses and projections, are included as part of the required build-to percentage even when they are recessed beyond the build-to zone. Plazas, outdoor dining, and other public open space features that are bounded by a building façade parallel to the frontage are counted as meeting the build-to percentage. Ramping necessary to meet required design flood elevation (DFE) is also considered to meet the build-to percentage. Build-to percentage is calculated as a ratio of the total building length of a principal structure, not street frontage.

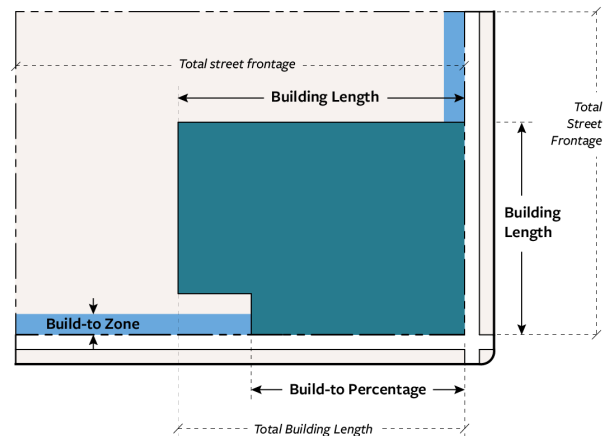


FIGURE 7-B: MINIMUM LENGTH AND BUILD-TO PERCENTAGE

Build-to Zone (BTZ). The area on a lot, measured perpendicular to the front and/or corner side lot line, where all or a portion of the applicable façade of a structure must be located, measured as minimum and maximum range from the lot line. Placement of a building at a build-to zone must not violate corner clearance requirements.

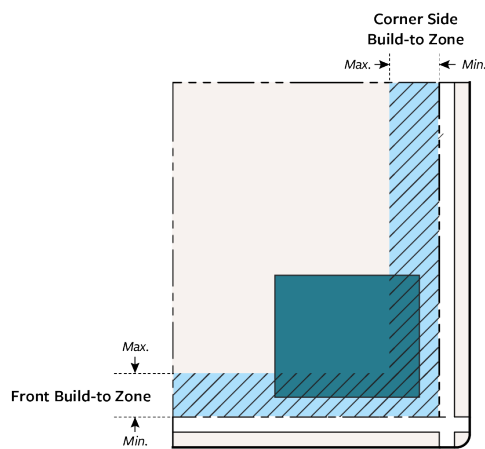


FIGURE 7-C: BUILD-TO ZONE

Floor area. The total floor space enclosed by exterior or standard fire walls and roof of a building, exclusive of vent shafts and courts.

Grade, pre-development. Average grade, existing on October 1, 2000, determined by measuring the elevation at consistent intervals of no less than three and no more than ten feet around the entire perimeter of a structure and calculating the average. Measurements shall be taken at the foundation of the structure.

Grade, average. The average of elevation measurements at consistent intervals of no less than three and no more than ten feet around the

entire perimeter of a structure. Measurements shall be taken at the foundation of the structure.

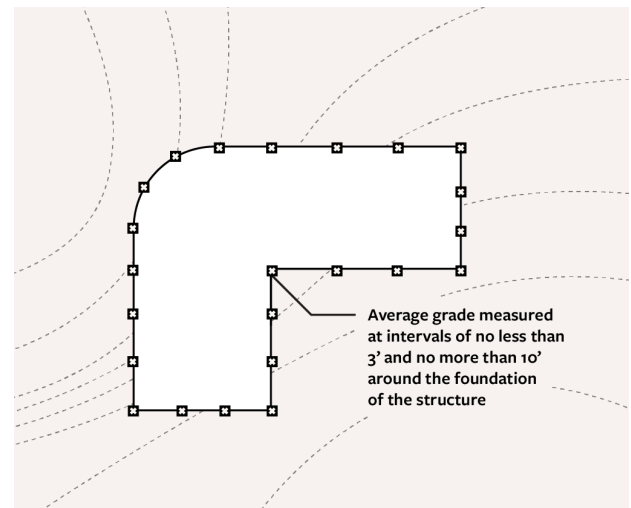


FIGURE 7-D: AVERAGE GRADE

Height. The vertical measurement from average grade, or the pre-development grade on the islands, to the highest point of a structure. For buildings, height shall be measured to the roof beams in flat roofs, to the highest point of the roof beams or the highest point on the deck of mansard roofs, to a level midway between the level of the eaves and highest point of pitched roofs or hip roofs, or to a level two-thirds of the distance from the level of the eaves to the highest point of gambrel roofs. For this purpose, the level of the eaves shall be taken to mean the highest level where the plane of the roof intersects the plane of the outside wall on a side containing the eaves.



FIGURE 7-E: BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENT

Landscaped open space ratio. The proportion of lot area covered by landscaped open space, calculated by dividing the total landscaped open space area by the lot area. For the purposes of this measurement, landscaped open space shall not include green roofs or structured or engineered surfaces.

Lot area. The area of a lot enclosed within the boundary lines of a lot. For townhouse dwellings, the minimum lot area per dwelling unit applies to the overall townhouse development and not to

individual lots underlying townhouse dwelling units. On flag lots, no part of the “pole” connecting the main building area to the street shall be calculated as lot area.

Lot coverage. The proportion of lot area covered by building footprint and the footprint of accessory detached structures.

Lot line. A line of record bounding a parcel or area of land that is designated as an individual unit for use, development, or ownership.

Lot line, corner side. The lot line perpendicular or approximately perpendicular to the front lot line and the longer lot line abutting the street on a corner lot.

Lot line, front. The lot line separating a lot from a street right-of-way. The front lot line of a corner lot is the shorter lot line abutting the street. In the case of a through lot, both lot lines separating a lot from a street right-of-way are considered front lot lines.

Lot line, interior side. Any lot line that is not a front, rear, or corner side lot line and abuts an adjacent lot.

Lot line, rear. The lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In cases where a lot has multiple lot lines that meet this definition, each of those lines shall be considered a rear lot line for the purposes of applying setback and other dimensional requirements. In the case of triangular or similar irregularly shaped lots, the rear lot line shall be established as a line of ten feet in length entirely within the lot, parallel to and at a maximum distance from the front lot line.

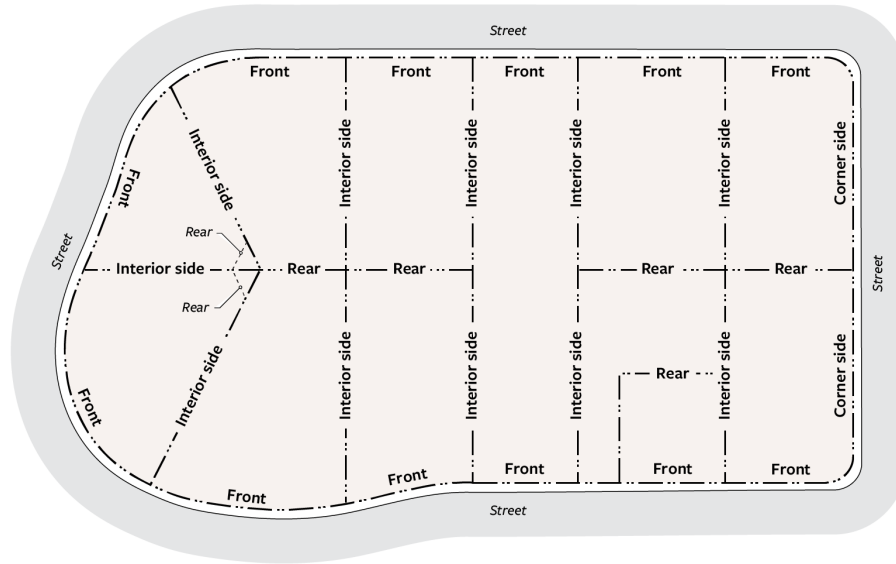


FIGURE 7-F: LOT LINES

Setback. The required minimum distance a structure shall be located from a lot line, which is open, unoccupied and unobstructed except as otherwise permitted in this code of ordinances. A setback is located along the applicable lot line for the minimum depth specified by the zone in which such lot is located, and may be equal to or lesser than a yard. Setbacks do not apply to fences, retaining walls, raised garden beds and other similar structures.

Setback, corner side. A setback along the corner side lot line, extending from the front setback to the rear lot line, the depth of which shall be measured perpendicular to the corner side lot line.

Setback, front. A setback along the front lot line, extending between side lot lines, the depth of which shall be measured perpendicular to the front lot line. For flag lots, the front setback is measured from the rear lot line of the lot that separates the flag portion of the lot from the street. For through lots, the front setback shall be applied on both street frontages unless the lot is in a residential district, in which case one frontage shall meet the front setback requirement and the other shall meet the rear setback requirement. In the case of lots without frontage on a street, the property line that parallels the nearest developed street shall be considered the front. Where front yard averaging is required to determine the front setback, the average is based upon the two adjacent lots on

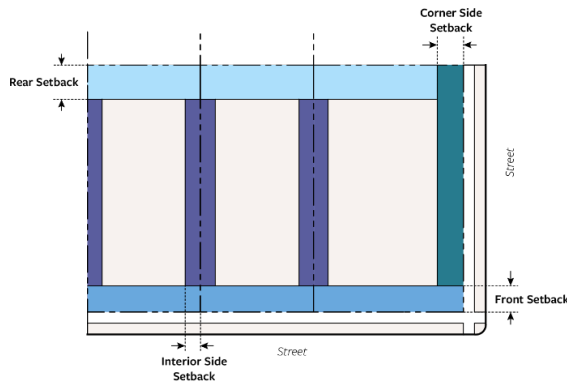


FIGURE 7-G: SETBACKS

either side, or, in the case of a corner lot, the next two adjacent lots. In the case of a lot configuration where only one lot is available for averaging, the required front setback shall be that of the adjacent lot. Where no lots are available for averaging, the front setback shall be a minimum of 20 feet in the RN-2, RN-3, and RN-4 zones, and a minimum of five feet in the RN-5, I-B, and R-P zones.

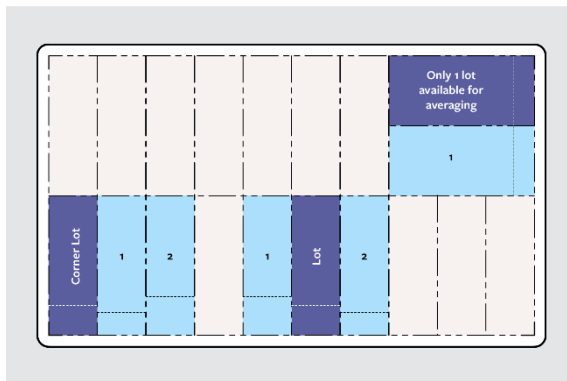


FIGURE 7-H: SETBACK AVERAGING

Setback, rear. A setback along the rear lot line, extending between side lot lines, the depth of which shall be measured perpendicular to the rear lot line.

Setback, side. A setback along a side lot line extending from the front lot line to the rear lot line, the depth of which shall be measured perpendicular to the side lot line. For townhouse dwellings, side setback requirements are only applicable to end units, not to any side sharing a party wall.

Stepback. A space on a lot which is required by this article to be maintained open, unoccupied, and unobstructed, measured between lot lines and any structure, that occurs at a prescribed height above the ground. Stepbacks shall apply to all attached accessory structures, including the minimum

necessary housing of elevators, stairways, tanks fans, or other building operating equipment not intended for human occupancy.

Story. That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor, or the roof, next above. A half story is a story situated under a sloping roof, the area which at a height four feet above the floor does not exceed two-thirds of the floor area of the story immediately below it. A story which exceeds 18 feet in height shall be counted as two stories. A basement shall be counted as a story for the purpose of height measurement where more than one-half of its height is above the average level of the adjoining ground.

Street frontage. The distance for which a lot line adjoins a public street, from one lot line intersecting said street to the furthest distant lot line intersecting the same street.

Yard. The area of a lot between a lot line and a principal structure, measured as the horizontal distance between a specified lot line and a principal structure.

Yard, corner side. A yard along the corner side lot line, extending from the front yard to the rear lot line, measured between the corner side lot line and a principal structure.

Yard, front. A yard along the front lot line, extending between side lot lines, measured between the front lot line and a principal structure. On flag lots, the front yard is measured from the rear lot line of the lot that separates the flag portion of the lot from the street, and a principal structure.

DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

Yard, rear. A yard along the rear lot line, extending between side lot lines or a side lot line and a corner side yard, measured between the rear lot line and a principal structure.

Yard, side. A yard along the side lot line, extending from the front yard to the rear yard, measured between the side lot line and a principal structure.

7.3 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

Tables 7-A to 7-G shall establish the dimensional standards for each zone. Certain uses may be subject to additional standards per Section 6.4.

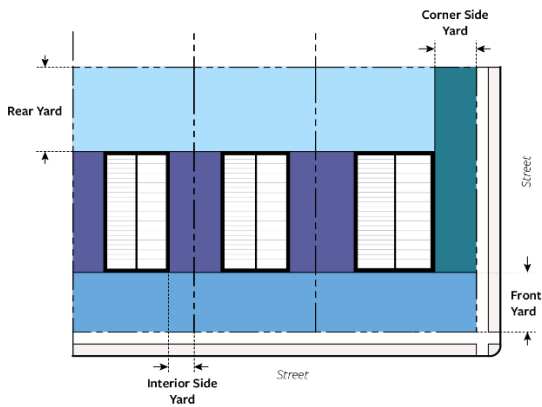


FIGURE 7-1: YARDS

TABLE 7-A: RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	RN-1	RN-2	RN-3	RN-4	RN-5	RN-6	RN-7	
Lot area (min.)	Single-family	10,000 SF	6,500 SF	6,000	5,000 SF	2,000 SF	--	
	Two-family	10,000 SF	6,500 SF	6,000	5,000 SF	2,000 SF	--	
	Three-family	--	--	6,000	5,000 SF	2,000 SF	--	
	Four-family	--	--	6,000	5,000 SF	2,000 SF	--	
	Townhouse	--	--	--	--	1,500 SF/unit	--	1,200 SF/unit
	Multi-family	--	1,200 SF/unit	1,200SF/unit	1,200 SF/unit	725 SF/unit	40,000 SF + 1,200 SF/unit	435 SF/unit
Street frontage (min.)	Nonresidential	10,000 SF	6,500 SF	6,000 SF	5,000 SF	2,000 SF	40,000 SF	2,000 SF
	Single-family	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	--	--
	Two-family	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	--	--
	Three-family	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	--	--
	Four-family	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	--	--
	Townhouse	--	--	--	--	15 ft./unit	--	15 ft./unit
	Multi-family	--	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	50 ft.	20 ft.
Nonresidential	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	50 ft.	20 ft.	
Front setback (min.)	20 ft.	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	25 ft.	--	
Rear setback (min.)	Principal structures and detached accessory structures >250 SF Footprint	25 ft.	25 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	10 ft.	25 ft.	5 ft.
	Detached accessory (<250 SF footprint)	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.
Side setback, interior (min.)	Principal structures and detached accessory structures >250 SF footprint	12 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft., except that a side setback may be reduced to not less than 5 ft. provided that the cumulative side yards are not less than 16 ft.	8 ft., except that a side setback may be reduced to not less than 5 ft. provided that the cumulative side yards are not less than 16 ft.	5 ft., except that a side setback may be reduced to not less than 0 ft. provided that the cumulative side yards are not less than 10 ft. ¹	25 ft.	5 ft., except that a side setback may be reduced to not less than 0 ft. provided that the cumulative side yards are not less than 10 ft. ¹
	Detached accessory (<250 SF footprint)	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.



DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

TABLE 7-A (CONT.): RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	RN-1	RN-2	RN-3	RN-4	RN-5	RN-6	RN-7
Side setback, corner (min.)	15 ft., or the depth of an adjacent front yard directly abutting the corner side yard of the lot, whichever is greater	15 ft., or the depth of an adjacent front yard directly abutting the corner side yard of the lot, whichever is greater	10 ft., or the depth of an adjacent front yard directly abutting the corner side yard of the lot, whichever is greater	10 ft., or the depth of an adjacent front yard directly abutting the corner side yard of the lot, whichever is greater	--	25 ft.	--
Structure height (max.) (Unless otherwise governed by the City of Portland Height Map or the Fort Sumner Park Height Overlay)	35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.	1-2 dwelling units: 35 ft. 3 or more dwelling units: 45 ft.	55 ft.	65 ft.
Detached accessory structure height (max.)	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.
Height setback (min.) (Above 35 ft. unless otherwise indicated)	--	--	--	--	Interior Side: 10 ft. Rear: 15 ft.	--	Building heights above 45 ft.: Front: 5 ft. Interior Side: 10ft. Rear: 15 ft.
Building length (max.) (Multi-family + Nonresidential)	--	--	--	--	75 ft.	180 ft.	75 ft.
Lot coverage (max.)	25%	35%	40%	40%	60%	30%	60%
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	65%	50%	50%	50%	20%	50%	20%
Width of garage opening on front façade (max.)	--	--	--	--	9 ft. or 30% of the front façade, whichever is greater, however in no case more than 20 ft.	--	9 ft. or 30% of the front façade, whichever is greater, however in no case more than 20 ft.

¹ A permanent maintenance easement a minimum of 5 ft. in width shall be provided on the parcel adjacent to the lot line with the reduced side setback.

TABLE 7-B: ISLAND ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

		IR-1	IR-2	I-B Served by Public Water & Sewer	I-B Not Served by Public Water & Sewer
Lot area (min.)	Single-family	40,000 SF, except 60,000 SF if not served by public water	20,000 SF, except 4,000 SF if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	5,000 SF	20,000 SF
	Two-family	40,000 SF, except 60,000 SF if not served by public water	20,000 SF, except 4,000 SF if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	5,000 SF	20,000 SF
	Three-family	--	--	5,000 SF	20,000 SF
	Four-family	--	--	5,000 SF	20,000 SF
	Multi-family	--	--	1,200 SF/unit	5,000 SF/unit
	Nonresidential	40,000 SF	20,000 SF	None	20,000 SF
Street Frontage (min.)	Single-family	100 ft.	50 ft., except 40 ft. if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	40 ft.	40 ft.
	Two-family	100 ft.	50 ft., except 40 ft. if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	40 ft.	40 ft.
	Three-family	--	--	40 ft.	60 ft.
	Four-family	--	--	40 ft.	60 ft.
	Multi-family	--	--	40 ft.	60 ft.
	Nonresidential	100 ft.	50 ft.	40 ft.	40 ft.
	Front setback (min.)	20 ft.	20 ft. or the average of adjacent front yards, whichever is less	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.
Rear setback (min.)	Principal structures and detached accessory structures >250 SF Footprint	30 ft.	25 ft., except 20 ft. if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	10 ft.	10 ft.
	Detached accessory (<250 SF footprint)	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
Side setback, interior (min.)	Principal structures and detached accessory structures >250 SF Footprint	20 ft.	12 ft., except 10 ft. if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	10 ft.	10 ft.
	Detached accessory (<250 SF footprint)	15 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
	Side setback, corner (min.)	20 ft.	12 ft., except 10 ft. if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	10 ft.	10 ft.
	Structure height (max.)	35 ft.	35 ft. Little Diamond Island: 27 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.
	Detached accessory structure height (max.)	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.	18 ft.
	Lot coverage (max.)	20%	20%, except 30% if a small island lot per subsection 7.7.3	50%	50%
	Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	70%	70%	35%	45%



DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

TABLE 7-C: MIXED-USE ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	B-1	B-2/B-2b	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	
Lot area (min.)	Residential	--	--	--	10,000 SF	--	--
	Nonresidential (Including mixed-use)	--	--	--	10,000 SF	--	--
Street frontage (min.)	20 ft.	--	--	60 ft.	--	--	
Gross floor area (max.) (Nonresidential uses on the ground floor only, unless otherwise permitted or restricted)	5,000 SF	--	--	--	--	--	
Build-to zone	0-5 ft.	0-10 ft.	0-5 ft.	0-20 ft.	0-10 ft.	0-10 ft.	
Build-to percentage (min.)	100%	100%	100%	50%	80%	80%	
Building length as a percentage of street frontage (min.)	--	B-2: None B-2b: Lots up to 50 ft. in frontage: 80% Lots greater than 50 ft. in frontage: 60%	Lots up to 50 ft. in frontage: 80% Lots greater than 50 ft. in frontage: 60%	--	60%	70%	
Blank wall area (max.)	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	40 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	
Rear setback (min.)	None, except 10 ft. if abutting a residential zone	None, except 10 ft. if abutting a residential zone	--	None, except 20 ft. if abutting a residential zone	--	--	
Side setback, interior (min.)	None, except 5 ft. if abutting a residential zone	None, except 5 ft. if abutting a residential zone	--	None, except 10 ft. if abutting a residential zone	--	--	
Structure height (max.)	50 ft.	65 ft., or as shown on the City of Portland Height Map, except 50 ft. for any portion of a structure within 25 ft. of RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, or RN-4 zone	See City of Portland Height Map	65 ft.	65 ft., or as shown on the City of Portland Height Map	See City of Portland Height Map	
Height setback (min.) (Above 35 ft. when abutting an RN-1, RN-2, or RN-3, or RN-4 zone)	Side: 10 ft. Rear: 15 ft.	Building heights above 45' Side: 5 ft. Rear: 25 ft.	See City of Portland Height Map, and Tower Rules in Section 7.6	--	--	--	
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	--	B-2: 10% B-2b: None	--	20%	--	--	

TABLE 7-D: TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	TOD-1	TOD-2
Lot area (min.)	--	--
Street frontage (min.)	--	--
Build-to zone	0-10 ft.	0-5 ft.
Build-to percentage (min.)	100%	100%
Building length as a percentage of street frontage (min.)	Lots up to 50 ft. in frontage: 80% Lots greater than 50 ft. in frontage: 60%	80%
Blank wall area (max.)	20 ft.	20 ft.
Rear setback (min.)	None, except 20 ft. if abutting a residential zone	None, except 20 ft. if abutting a residential zone
Side setback, interior (min.)	None, except 10 ft. if abutting a residential zone	None, except 10 ft. if abutting a residential zone
Structure height (min./max.) (Unless otherwise governed by the City of Portland Height Map)	Max. 80 ft.	Min. 35 ft. Max. 125 ft.
Height stepback (min.) (Above 45 ft. when abutting an RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, or RN-4 zone)	Side: 15 ft. Rear: 25 ft.	Front: 15 ft. Side: 15 ft. Rear: 25 ft.
Building length (max.) (Multi-family + Nonresidential)	75 ft.	--
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	10%	--



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TABLE 7-E: OFFICE PARK AND RESIDENTIAL PROFESSIONAL ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	O	R-P	
Lot area (min.)	Single-family	--	6,000 SF
	Two-family	--	6,000 SF
	Three-family	--	6,000 SF
	Four-family	--	6,000 SF
	Townhouse	--	3,000 SF/unit
	Multi-family	--	3,000 SF/unit
	Nonresidential	10,000 SF, except 3 ac. for an office park	6,000 SF
Street frontage (min.)	40 ft., except 100 ft. for an office park	40 ft.	
Gross floor area (max.) (Nonresidential uses)	--	5,000 SF	
Front setback (min.)	15 ft., except 50 ft. for an office park	Average of adjacent front yards +/- 5 ft.	
Rear setback (min.)	20 ft., except 50 ft. for an office park	20 ft.	
Side setback, interior (min.)	15 ft., except 25 ft. for an office park, or 40 ft. where an office park abuts a residential zone	10 ft., except that a side setback may be reduced to not less than 5' provided that the cumulative side yards are not less than 20 ft.	
Side setback, corner (min.)	15 ft., except 50 ft. for an office park	10 ft.	
Structure height (max.) (Unless otherwise governed by the City of Portland Height Map)	45 ft., except 55 ft. for an office park, or 75 ft., including rooftop appurtenances, on lots within office parks which are greater than 50 ac. if each minimum setback is increased by 1 ft. for each 1 ft. of height above 55 ft.	45 ft.	
Lot coverage (max.)	60%	60%	
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	30%, except 40% for an office park	20%	

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TABLE 7-F: INDUSTRIAL AND AIRPORT ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	I-L	I-Lb	I-M	I-Mb	I-H	A-B
Lot area (min.)	--	--	--	--	--	20,000 SF
Street frontage (min.)	60 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	60 ft.	50 ft.
Setback from street (min.)	15 ft.	--	15 ft.	--	25 ft.	None, except 20' if property has frontage on Westbrook St.
Rear setback (min.)	15 ft., except 35 ft. when abutting residential zone	None, except 25 ft. when abutting residential zone	15 ft., except 35 ft. when abutting residential zone	None, except 25 ft. when abutting residential zone	35 ft.	None, except 50 ft. if abutting residential zone ¹
Side setback, interior (min.)	15 ft., except 35 ft. when abutting residential zone	None, except 25 ft. when abutting residential zone	15 ft., except 35 ft. when abutting residential zone	None, except 25 ft. when abutting residential zone	35 ft.	None, except 25 ft. if abutting residential zone
Structure height (max.) (Unless otherwise governed by the City of Portland Height Map)	50 ft.	50 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft., except 45 ft. within 100 ft. of a residential zone
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	35%	--	15%	--	15%	--

¹ No structure may extend beyond the building line established for any runway or taxiway. If provided, rear and side yards must not be less than 5 ft. in width.

TABLE 7-G: OPEN SPACE ZONE DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

	OS-R ¹	OS-P
Lot area (min.)	--	20,000 SF
Front setback (min.)	20 ft.	25 ft.
Rear setback (min.)	20 ft.	50 ft.
Side setback, interior (min.)	10 ft.	10 ft.
Side setback, corner (min.)	10 ft.	20 ft.
Structure height (max.) (Unless otherwise governed by the City of Portland Height Map)	45 ft.	35 ft.
Lot coverage (max.)	25%	10%
Landscaped open space ratio (min.)	75%, except 25% for sports complexes and stadiums, and none for sewage treatment facilities	90%

¹ Public open spaces less than 2 ac. and on the peninsula are not required to meet the OS-R dimensional standards.

7.4 ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

The following alternative residential development options are available within certain zones as indicated. These alternative residential development options are intended to provide creative opportunities for residential development by modifying standards within certain zones to allow for a variety of densities and site designs. Alternative residential development options may not be combined.

7.4.1 Conservation residential development

- A.** A conservation residential development permits a reduction in minimum lot area in exchange for provision of common open space, allowing for the efficient use of land and preservation of Portland’s natural resources.
 - B.** Conservation residential development is permitted in the RN-1, RN-2, IR-1, and IR-2 zones.
 - C.** A conservation residential development shall be a minimum of two acres in area.
 - D.** A conservation residential development shall be designed to prioritize the preservation of important natural features such as streams, wetlands, stands of mature trees, and critical wildlife habitats. Development shall minimize impacts on the natural environment by carefully laying out structures, streets, and other infrastructure, including buffer zones to protect and connect existing natural areas on site.
 - E. Development standards**
 - 1. Site layout**
 - a.** All lots within a conservation residential development shall have frontage on a street or common open space within the development.
- b.** The maximum number of lots permitted within a conservation development shall be determined by the total acreage of the site divided by the applicable minimum residential lot area requirement of the underlying zone.
 - c.** All lots within the conservation residential development shall meet the dimensional requirements of the underlying zone with the exception of the following:
 - i.** Minimum lot area and street frontage may be reduced by no more than 50%.
 - ii.** Maximum lot coverage and minimum landscaped open space ratio requirements do not apply to lots of 5,000 square feet or less in lot area.
 - iii.** A minimum side setback of five feet applies to all lots within a conservation residential development unless otherwise specified below.
 - iv.** A minimum corner side setback of ten feet applies to all corner lots within a conservation residential development unless otherwise specified below.
 - v.** Front and rear setbacks may be reduced by 50% for all lots within the conservation residential



development, unless otherwise specified below.

- vi.** Where a lot within the conservation residential development abuts adjacent property, minimum side and rear setbacks are required in accordance with the standards of the underlying zone.
- vii.** Where a lot within the conservation residential development abuts a street at the perimeter of the development, minimum front setback and minimum street frontage is required in accordance with the standards of the underlying zone.

2. Common open space

- a.** In addition to any open space otherwise required by this code, 30% of the total site area of a conservation residential development shall comprise common open space. Common open space shall be designed as follows:
 - i.** Required common open space shall maintain a minimum width of at least 30 feet in any direction.
 - ii.** Common open space may be improved for recreational use, or left in a natural state. If improved for recreational use, no more than 10% of the common open space shall comprise impervious surfaces.

- iii.** No more than 50% of the required common open space shall be covered by water.
- iv.** Structures located within any common open space shall be accessory to any recreational use of the space.
- b.** Common open space may be conveyed as follows:
 - i.** To the City of Portland.
 - ii.** To a nonprofit corporation or charitable trust, the purposes or powers of which include retaining or protecting the natural, scenic, or open space values of real property; assuring the availability of real property for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open space use; protecting natural resources; or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality of real property.
 - iii.** To one or more homeowner’s associations.
- c.** Common open space associated with a conservation residential development shall not be sold, and has no future development rights.

7.4.2 Cottage court residential development

- A.** A cottage court residential development allows for small lot residential development in a manner that coordinates dwelling types and common open space into a cohesive whole, maintained in shared stewardship by residents.
- B.** Cottage court residential development is allowed in the RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, and RN-4 zones.

- C.** A cottage court residential development may be designed as dwellings on individual lots, or as multiple dwellings on a lot in common ownership.
- D. Use limitations**
 - 1.** Only single-family and two-family dwellings are permitted within a cottage court residential development.
 - 2.** No more than 25% of the residential building structures in a cottage court development shall be two-family dwellings
 - 3.** Accessory dwelling units are not permitted within a cottage court residential development.
 - 4.** Buildings for common facilities for use by the residents, such as laundry facilities, communal kitchens, and common rooms, are also permitted.
- E. Development standards**
 - 1.** A cottage court residential development shall contain a minimum of four residential structures.
 - 2.** The maximum number of residential structures within a cottage court development is 12. When cottage court residential development is occurring on multiple adjacent development sites, the maximum number of residential structures within all development sites is 24.
 - 3.** All standards of the underlying zone apply, with the following exceptions:
 - a.** The minimum total lot area required for a cottage court residential development is calculated as 50% of the cumulative lot area required for all

- proposed dwellings under the base zoning district.
- b.** Individual lots within a cottage court residential development are exempt from the standards of the underlying zone for lot area, street frontage, setbacks, lot coverage, and landscaped open space ratio. However, all such standards apply to the cottage court residential development as a whole.
- 4.** All residential structures within a cottage court shall front onto a street or a common open space.
- 5.** Common open space areas within cottage court residential developments shall meet the following standards:
 - a.** Required common open space shall be provided at a ratio of 300 square feet per dwelling unit, or 3,000 square feet, whichever is greater.
 - b.** Required common open space shall be provided in the form of a centrally located, contiguous open space. Such open space shall maintain a minimum dimension of 30 feet in width, and shall front on a public street.
 - c.** A maximum of 30% of the common open space shall be hardscape.
 - d.** Required off-street parking may be provided on individual development sites for each residential structure within the cottage court, or in a shared parking area serving multiple residential structures. Common parking areas shall contain no more than ten spaces each and must be

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screened from abutting lots that are not part of the development. Parking shall not be located between principal structures and the street, or within any required common area.

F. Small unit bonus

1. Cottage court residential developments may be eligible for a development bonus in exchange for construction of small dwelling units as described in this section.
2. To be eligible, all dwelling units, including any dwelling units achieved through the bonus, shall be 800 square feet or less in floor area.
3. **Bonus**
 - a. The number of residential structures able to be developed as part of the overall cottage court residential development may be increased by 35%, but shall not exceed three bonus residential structures.
 - b. Residential structures achieved through the bonus shall meet the development standards of the cottage court development as set forth in item E above.
 - c. Residential structures achieved through the bonus are not included in the calculation of minimum total lot area required for the overall cottage court development, and do not count toward the maximum number of units in the development.

7.5 SUPPLEMENTAL DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

7.5.1 Corner clearance

No shrub, wall, fence, sign, or pile of material higher than 3 1/2 feet above the lowest elevation at the curblines shall be permitted on a corner lot within the area of a triangle formed by a line connecting the curblines of the intersecting streets at points 25 feet from the corner, unless said obstruction is reviewed by the Public Works Authority and found not to be a traffic or public safety hazard.

7.5.2 Pedestrian passage required

A. Where a building exceeds 300 feet in length along a public right-of-way, and abuts two parallel frontages with pedestrian facilities, or one frontage with pedestrian facilities and a parking lot, public park, or other public open space on the side of the building opposite the street frontage, a pedestrian passage is required to provide a break in the ground-floor façade and facilitate mid-block connectivity. Such passage shall meet the following standards:

1. General requirements

- a. Passages shall be designed to accommodate pedestrians. Vehicular access and circulation shall not be allowed as a component of a passage.
- b. Passages shall be a minimum of 30 feet in width and 20 feet in height and shall be located within the middle third of the building, measured along the frontage.
- c. Passages shall be designed to maintain views from one end through to the other.

- d. Inclusion of decorative elements such as lighting installations or public art within passages is encouraged.
 - e. Passages shall align with the street grid or other points of access to sidewalks, public paths, parking lots, public parks or other publicly owned open space where feasible.
 - f. For the purposes of any build-to zone requirement, a building passage is considered part of the building façade that meets such requirement.
- 2. Passages in nonresidential and mixed-use buildings**
- a. Ground floor uses shall be oriented toward the passage, including public entrances.
 - b. Ground floor façades facing into building passages in nonresidential and mixed-use buildings shall maintain a minimum transparency of 35% of the wall area of the passage.
- 3. Passages in residential buildings**
- a. Passages in residential buildings may be closed off to the public with gates and/or fencing but shall be of open design to allow for a clear view through the passage.
 - b. Passages in residential buildings shall be designed with elements for use by residents, such as seating areas.
 - c. Ground floor façades facing into building passages in residential buildings shall maintain a minimum transparency of 25% of the wall area of the passage
- B.** Where a building exceeds 300 feet in length along a public right-of-way, but does not abut two parallel frontages with pedestrian facilities as specified in item A above, a break in the building massing is required as follows:
- 1. Building mass shall be recessed a minimum of 20 feet in depth for no less than 30 linear feet along the façade. Such recess shall extend the full height of the building, and shall meet the following criteria:
 - a. The recess shall be located within the middle third of the building, measured along the frontage.
 - b. For nonresidential and mixed-use buildings, ground floor uses shall be oriented toward the recessed area, including public entrances.
 - c. The recessed area is subject to all transparency requirements.
 - d. The recessed area shall be designed as public or common space including amenities such as seating areas, landscaping, lighting, decorative elements, and public art.
 - e. For the purposes of any build-to zone requirement, a building recess meeting these standards is considered part of the building façade that meets such requirement.
- 7.5.3 Supplemental dimensional standards for specific structures**
- A. Fences**
- In residential zones, no wall or fence within 15 feet of the street shall be more than four feet

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in height, unless said fence is located in the side or rear yard.

B. Swimming pools

Outdoor swimming pools as accessory uses shall be subject to the following dimensional standards:

1. No swimming pool shall be sited in the front yard.
2. No part of any swimming pool shall be located closer than 10 feet from the principal structure, nor closer than 10 feet from side or rear lot lines.

7.6 TOWERS

7.6.1 Purpose and applicability

Portions of buildings extending above a height of 125 feet shall be considered towers, and are subject to additional standards to ensure their design minimizes encroachment into view corridors, ensures adequate provision of light and air to adjacent streets, trails, and open spaces, and enhances the visual richness and aesthetic appeal of the Portland skyline.

7.6.2 Stepback required

- A. Portions of buildings higher than 125 feet shall be stepped back a minimum of 30 feet from any street or public open space, with the following exceptions:
1. Structures subject to standards that require a stepback below 125 feet in height shall be exempt from providing additional stepback above 125 feet. This exemption applies regardless of the dimension of the required stepback at lower building heights.

2. Structures that voluntarily achieve a total stepback, below 105 feet in height of 20 feet or greater from any street or public open space, with at least one stepback occurring between 35 and 65 feet in height. No individual stepback used to meet this standard shall be less than ten feet in depth.

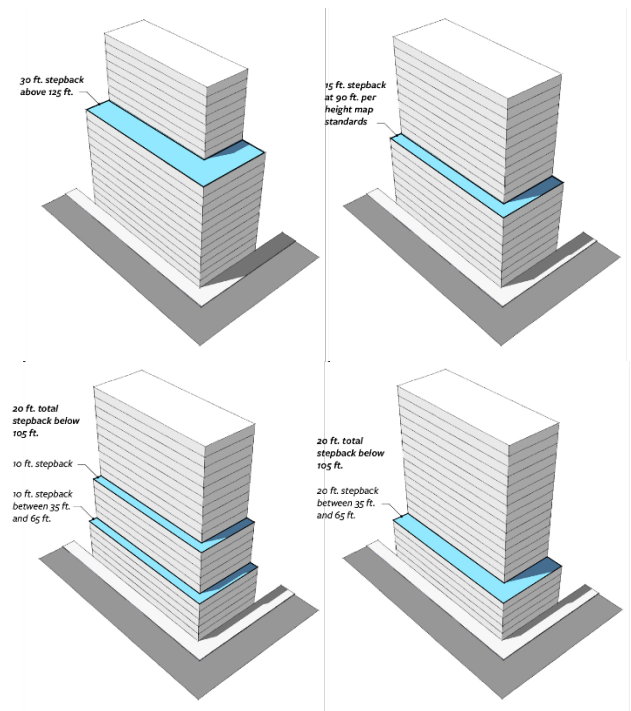


FIGURE 7-J: TOWER STEPBACK

- B. Structures with multiple façades abutting a street or public open space are subject to the following:
1. Structures with two façades subject to the required stepback must meet the standard as established in paragraph (A) above for both façades.

2. Structures with three façades subject to the required stepback must meet the standard as established in paragraph (A) above for the two longest building façades. The third façade shall either meet the standard as established in paragraph (A) above, or provide a 15 foot wide streetscape improvement area containing a public sidewalk, landscaping, and other streetscape improvements within the abutting street right-of-way and/or private property along the street frontage.
 3. Structures with four or more façades subject to the required stepback must meet the standard as established in paragraph (A) above for the two longest building façades. The remaining building façades shall either meet the standard as established in paragraph (A) above, or provide a 15 foot wide streetscape improvement area containing a public sidewalk, landscaping, and other streetscape improvements within the abutting street right-of-way and/or private property along the street frontages.
- C.** The Planning Board shall have the authority to waive one or more of the required stepbacks provided that one of the following conditions is met:
1. The depth of the building lot precludes a building having an average minimum lot depth dimension of 170 feet.
 2. The proposed building has an architecturally significant design that is articulated to avoid a monolithic appearance and emphasizes slender, vertically-oriented proportions while employing a variety of scales, materials, fenestration, and massing to assure a rich, visually interesting experience as viewed within the context of the downtown skyline and provide visual interest and human scale at the pedestrian level.
- D.** In the event that the Planning Board grants a waiver for one or more of the required stepbacks, the Board may require the applicant to mitigate the impacts of the waiver by requiring any or all of the following conditions:
1. Along all public street frontages and public open spaces, all buildings (regardless of height) shall maintain a pedestrian scale through the use of building elements at the street level as listed in this standard along no less than 60% of the building's horizontal length.
 2. Along all public street frontages and public open space for the building(s) over 125 feet, a canopy, awning, or similar permanent architectural feature to provide pedestrian protection and wind mitigation shall be provided within the first 35 feet of height.
 3. The applicant shall demonstrate that building design elements and location will reasonably mitigate downdraft effects of the proposed building or buildings.

7.6.3. Tower floor plates

To minimize shadow and wind impacts, loss of views, and to allow for the passage of light and air into interior spaces, those portions of a building

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above 125 feet in height are limited to a maximum floor plate of 10,000 square feet.

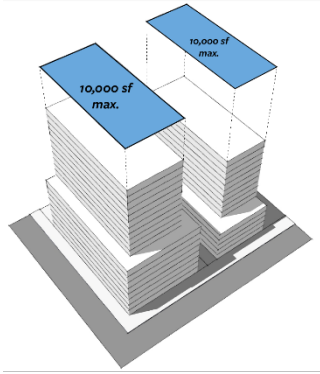


FIGURE 7-K: TOWER FLOOR PLATES

7.6.4 Tower separation

In order to preserve view corridors and to maintain a varied skyline, the following tower separation requirements apply.

- A.** All portions of buildings above 125 feet in height shall provide a minimum of 35 feet of setback from side and rear lot lines when abutting another tower.
- B.** Towers within a single development site shall be separated to avoid the appearance of a tall, solid block massing as follows:
 - 1.** All portions of buildings above 125 feet in height shall be separated a minimum distance of 75 feet, measured parallel to any applicable street frontage.
- C.** On development sites of 500 feet or greater as measured parallel to Marginal Way, the aggregate building façade widths above 85 feet shall not exceed 50% of the total development site distance parallel to Marginal Way. Buildings over 125 feet in height that are being reviewed as separate phases of a master development

plan shall be entitled to meet the 50% building requirement in aggregate for all such buildings over 125 feet in height in the master development plan, provided that view corridors are retained as each phase is built.

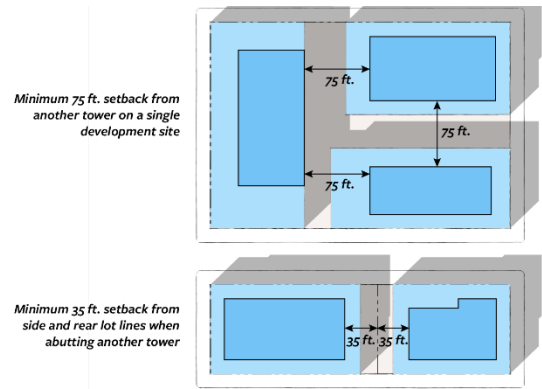


FIGURE 7-L: TOWER SEPARATION

7.6.5 Architectural cap allowance

- A.** A tower may extend up to 40 feet above the designated height limit for the purpose of enclosing rooftop appurtenances, and providing a distinctive architectural cap that adds visual interest to the Portland skyline. This does not apply to towers in the B-3 zone located north of Cumberland Avenue.
- B.** No habitable floor area shall be created within the building envelope provided by an architectural cap, unless the following standards are met:
 - 1.** A minimum of 50% of such habitable floor area is devoted exclusively to one or more uses open to the public, such as a restaurant, atrium, or viewing area.
 - 2.** The primary design intent and expression of the architectural cap shall determine whether additional floor area is created.

Such floor area should be clearly incidental to the design expression, rather than a continuation of floor plates found below the architectural cap.

7.7 SPACE AND BULK EXCEPTIONS

7.7.1 Height

A. Exceptions to minimum height

requirements in any zone. Minimum height requirements in any zone shall not apply to the following:

1. Accessory building components and structures such as truck loading docks, covered parking, mechanical equipment enclosures and refrigeration units.
2. Information kiosks, ticketing booths, parking attendant booths, or bank remote teller facilities.
3. Structures accessory to parks or plazas.
4. Utility substations, including sewage collection and pumping stations, water pumping stations, transformer stations, telephone electronic equipment enclosures, and other similar structures.

B. Exceptions to minimum height

requirements in the B-3 zone. Minimum height provisions as depicted on the City of Portland Height Map shall not apply to:

1. Additions to buildings existing as of June 4, 2007 provided that the cumulative additions since June 4, 2007 do not exceed 10% of the building footprint on June 4, 2007, except building additions on those portions of the lot located closer to the street line than the building footprint

existing as of June 4, 2007 shall not be included in this 10% limitation.

2. Buildings or building additions of less than 2,500 square feet footprint, on lots or available building sites of less than 3,000 square feet.

C. Exceptions to minimum height

requirements in the B-6 zone. Minimum height provisions as depicted on the B-6 Building Height Overlay and Building Envelopes map shall not apply to:

1. Buildings located in the area east of the Fore Street Connector.
2. Parking garages.
3. Additions to buildings existing as of December 8, 2004 provided that the cumulative additions since December 8, 2004 do not exceed 25% of the building footprint on December 8, 2004, except that such restriction shall not apply to those portions of the building addition that are constructed closer to the street line than the building footprint existing as of December 8, 2004.
4. Buildings or building additions of less than 2,000 square feet footprint on lots or available building sites of less than 2,000 square feet.

D. Exception for public art. Except in residential zones, public art that has been individually accepted by the City Council for inclusion within the public art collection pursuant to Article 21 shall not be subject to the height limitations within the underlying zone.

E. Exceptions for rooftop appurtenances.

Unless otherwise noted, rooftop

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appurtenances for the housing of elevators, stairways, tanks, fans, or other building operating equipment not intended for human occupancy, deck railings or guards, skylights, steeples, flag poles, chimneys, smokestacks, radio or television masts, water tanks, or silos may be erected above the height limitations herein prescribed.

F. Exception for telecommunication towers.

Where permitted, ground-mounted telecommunication towers may be erected above the height limitations within the underlying zone.

G. Exception for accessory structures integral to principal uses in the I-L, I-Lb, I-M, I-Mb, and I-H zones.

Where an accessory structure is integral to the operation of a principal use in the I-L, I-Lb, I-M, I-Mb, or I-H zone, such structure shall not be subject to the height maximums for the zone. Such accessory structures may include smokestacks, chimneys, cooling towers, water towers, and similar features.

7.7.2 Minimum building length as a percentage of street frontage

A. Additions to existing buildings

1. In the B-2b, additions to buildings existing as of <<effective date>> that do not cumulatively exceed 50% of the building footprint as of <<effective date>> are not required to meet minimum building length standards. However, any such additions shall increase conformity with the standards to the extent practicable.
2. In the B-3, B-5, B-6, TOD-1, and TOD-2 zones, additions to buildings existing as of

<<effective date>> that do not cumulatively exceed 25% of the building footprint as of <<effective date>> are not required to meet minimum building length standards. However, any such additions shall increase conformity with the standards to the extent practicable.

B. In the B-6 zone. Buildings located in the area east of the Fore Street Connector shall be exempt from the minimum building length requirement.

C. Lots with multiple street frontages. Where a minimum building length as a percentage of street frontage applies to a lot with multiple street frontages, the street with the highest traffic volume shall meet the established standard. In the case of a lot with two street frontages, the second frontage shall meet a reduced standard of 40%. If there are more than two frontages, there is no minimum requirement for any frontage beyond the two with the highest traffic volumes.

7.7.3 Lot area

A. Small island lots. To address residentially zoned areas on Peaks Island that were developed as small lots, the following standards shall apply. These standards apply only to lots in the IR-2 zone on Peaks Island.

1. Existing lots in the IR-2 zone that do not meet the 20,000 square foot minimum lot area standard and are in residential use as of <<effective date>> shall be deemed to be small island lots, subject to modified lot area, setback, and lot coverage requirements.

2. Small island lots may be used for single-family and two-family residential uses only.
3. A single-family or two-family dwelling may be built using the small island lot dimensional requirements in accordance with the following:
 - a. The lot is currently vacant, is used exclusively for parking, or contains structure(s) not used for residential purposes.
 - b. The lot has been created from a single lot division of a developed lot, and results in a lot meeting the small island lot dimensional requirements, with the remaining developed portion meeting the standard dimensional requirements of the IR-2 zone.

B. Residential lots not served by public sewers

A lot in an unsewered residential district shall meet the provisions of the state Minimum Lot Size Law, 12 M.R.S. § 4807 et seq., or the applicable minimum lot area, whichever is larger.

7.7.4 Setbacks

A. Permitted encroachments into required setback areas

1. Any setback may be occupied by a one-story entrance porch not enclosed, with or without a roof, if the area of the porch does not exceed 50 square feet nor the projection from the building exceed six feet. A basement bulkhead of similar size, but not more than 24 inches in height, is also permitted. A cornice eave, sill, canopy, chimney, bay window, balcony, or other

similar architectural feature may encroach into any required setback a distance of not more than two feet.

2. Ground-mounted and building-mounted mechanical equipment may encroach into a required side or rear setback. This includes mechanical equipment related to the operation of the structure, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, personal electrical generators, and swimming pool pumps and filters. This allowance does not include window-mounted or through-the-wall air conditioning units.

B. Build-to zone exceptions

1. Limited access roads are not considered street frontages for the purposes of build-to zone requirements, and are exempt from build-to zone standards.
2. Build-to zone requirements shall not apply to utility substations, alternative energy installations, and secondary building components such as truck loading docks, mechanical equipment enclosures, and refrigeration units.
3. The Planning Board or Planning Authority may approve a different front setback or build-to zone for irregularly shaped lots provided the front setback or build-to zone is met to the maximum extent practicable.
 - a. In the mixed-use and transit-oriented development zones, where buildings are set back more than 10 feet from a lot line abutting a street, or in the B-4 zone where buildings are set back

as of <<effective date>>. However, any such additions shall increase conformity with the standards to the extent practicable.

C. Minimum setback exceptions for lots of record

1. In the case of a lot of record existing as of June 5, 1957 in the RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, RN-4, and RN-5 zones and less than 100 feet deep, the front setback need not be deeper than 20% of the depth of the lot.
2. In the case of a lot of record existing as of June 5, 1957 in a residential zone, the required side setback for principal structures may be reduced in order to provide a buildable width of up to 24 feet as follows:
 - a. RN-1: No side setback shall be reduced to less than 10 feet.
 - b. RN-2, RN-3: No side setback shall be reduced to less than 5 feet.
 - c. RN-4: One side setback may be reduced to 0 feet, provided the other shall be reduced to not less than 5 feet. A permanent maintenance easement a minimum of 5 feet in width shall be provided on the parcel adjacent to the lot line with the 0 feet setback.

7.7.5 Stepbacks

A. Permitted encroachments into required stepbacks.

1. A cornice eave, sill, canopy, chimney, bay window, balcony, or other similar architectural feature may project into any

required stepback a distance of not more than two feet.

2. Building mounted mechanical equipment may encroach into a required stepback by no more than 50% of the width of such required stepback. This includes mechanical equipment related to the operation of the structure, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment.

7.7.6 Street frontage

In the IR-1 and IR-2 zones, a lot of record that is buildable pursuant to Subsection 4.3.1 and lots created after July 15, 1985, which are not part of a subdivision need not provide street frontage if access is available by means of a permanent easement or right-of-way which existed as of July 15, 1985. Such easement or right-of-way shall have a minimum width of 16 feet and a minimum travel width of eight feet except that an easement or right-of-way providing access for three or more lots or providing the only means of access to a parcel or parcels of three acres or more, shall meet the construction requirements of Chapter 25, Article III of the City of Portland Code of Ordinances. In the IR-1 zone, such easement or right-of-way shall conform to the requirements contained within the City of Portland Technical Manual. In the IR-2 zone, such easement or right-of-way shall be a minimum of 32 feet wide. Such easement or right-of-way shall be sufficient to permit municipal service delivery.

DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

7.7.7 Additions to and/or relocations of designated historic structures

Additions to and/or relocations of designated historic structures or structures determined by the Historic Preservation Board to be eligible for such determination shall not be required to meet minimum building height, or minimum building length standards.



Portland, ME Height Map

Max. Height (ft)	Min. Height
35 ft	A - Minimum of 4 floors
45 ft	B - Minimum of 3 floors
55 ft	C - Minimum of 2 floors
65 ft	
85 ft	
105 ft	
125 ft	
165 ft	
180 ft	
250 ft	
325 ft	

Maximum Street Wall Height(ft)**

50' max. street wall height with 15' stepback
90' max. street wall height with 15' stepback
50' max. street wall height with 30' stepback
90' max. street wall height with 30' stepback

No new construction of any building shall be less than 35 ft. in height within 50 ft. of any street frontage. See Land Use Code for exceptions.

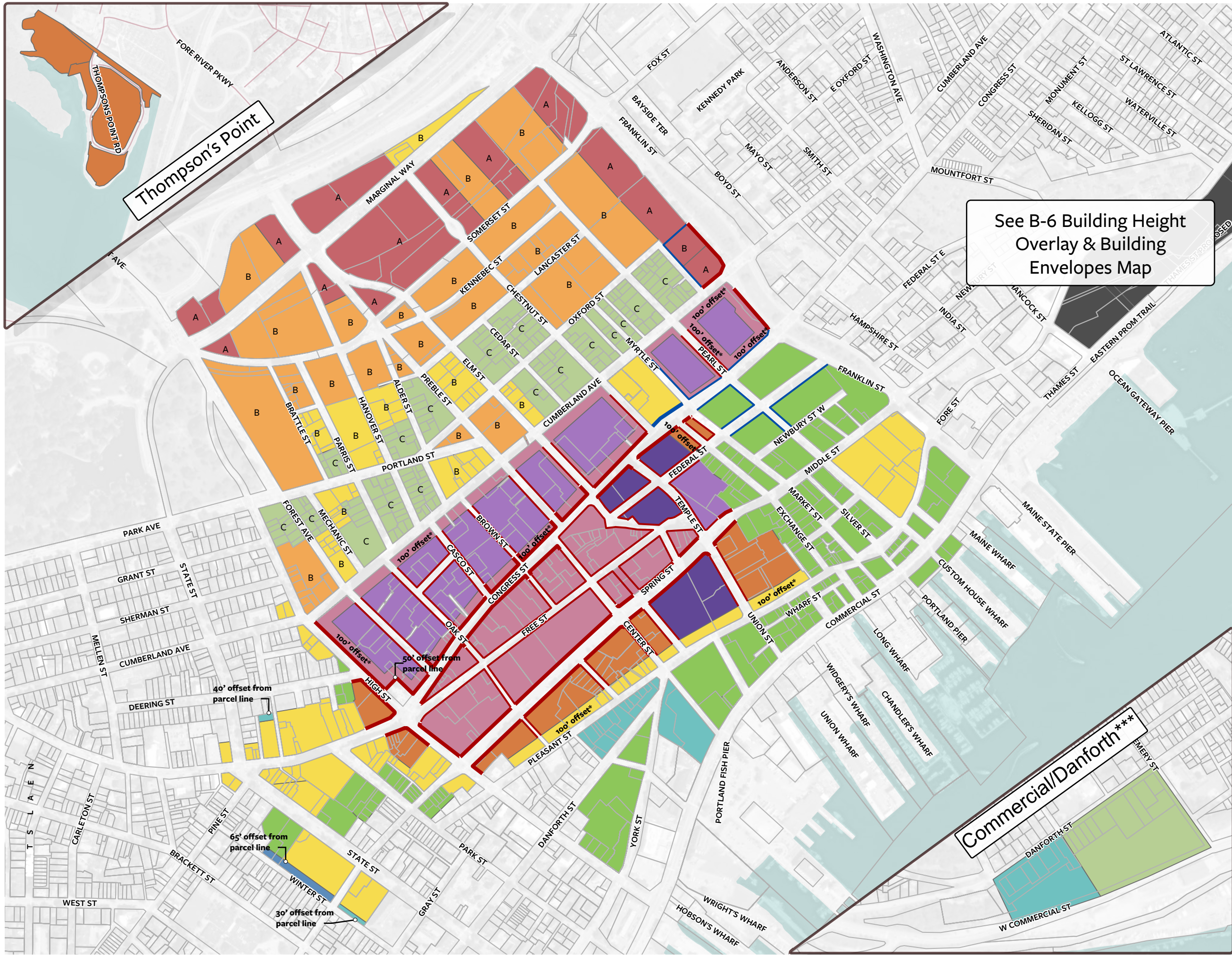
Maximum street wall height within the B-3 zone is 65 ft. unless otherwise noted.

*Boundary offsets are from street centerline unless otherwise noted.

**Multiple setbacks cumulatively reaching at least the minimum noted above (15 and 30 ft.) are acceptable.

***No rooftop structure located between the projections of the centerlines of Emery St. and Fletcher St. shall exceed a height of 62 ft as measured from average grade of the building at its foundation.

See B-6 Building Height Overlay & Building Envelopes Map

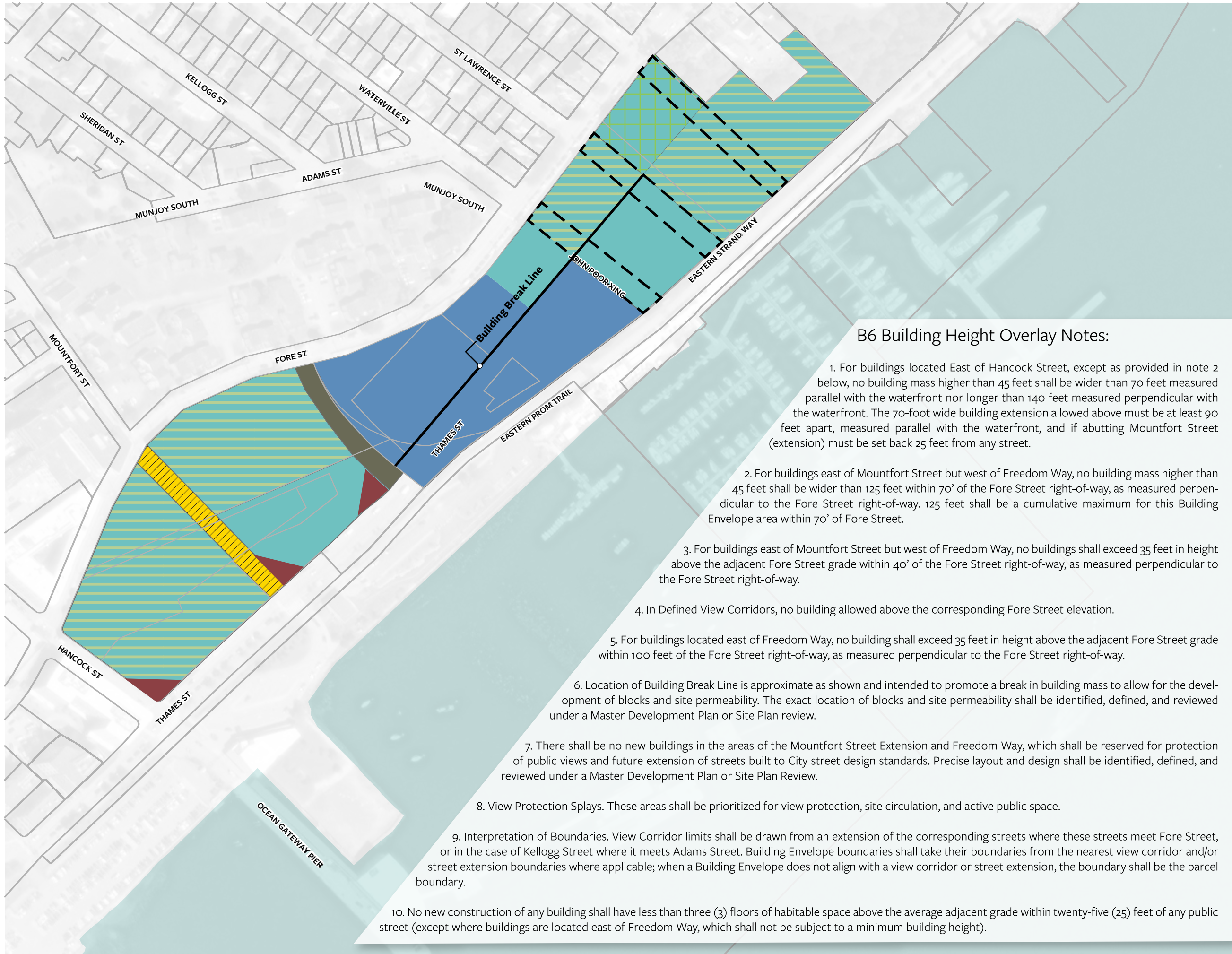










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Commercial/Danforth ***

Portland, ME B-6 Building Height Overlay & Building Envelopes Map



-  35 ft max
-  45 ft max
-  45 ft max with 55 ft extensions
-  45 ft max with 65 ft extensions
-  Monfort Street Extension
-  View Corridor
-  Freedom Way
-  View Protection Splays

B6 Building Height Overlay Notes:

1. For buildings located East of Hancock Street, except as provided in note 2 below, no building mass higher than 45 feet shall be wider than 70 feet measured parallel with the waterfront nor longer than 140 feet measured perpendicular with the waterfront. The 70-foot wide building extension allowed above must be at least 90 feet apart, measured parallel with the waterfront, and if abutting Mountfort Street (extension) must be set back 25 feet from any street.
2. For buildings east of Mountfort Street but west of Freedom Way, no building mass higher than 45 feet shall be wider than 125 feet within 70' of the Fore Street right-of-way, as measured perpendicular to the Fore Street right-of-way. 125 feet shall be a cumulative maximum for this Building Envelope area within 70' of Fore Street.
3. For buildings east of Mountfort Street but west of Freedom Way, no buildings shall exceed 35 feet in height above the adjacent Fore Street grade within 40' of the Fore Street right-of-way, as measured perpendicular to the Fore Street right-of-way.
4. In Defined View Corridors, no building allowed above the corresponding Fore Street elevation.
5. For buildings located east of Freedom Way, no building shall exceed 35 feet in height above the adjacent Fore Street grade within 100 feet of the Fore Street right-of-way, as measured perpendicular to the Fore Street right-of-way.
6. Location of Building Break Line is approximate as shown and intended to promote a break in building mass to allow for the development of blocks and site permeability. The exact location of blocks and site permeability shall be identified, defined, and reviewed under a Master Development Plan or Site Plan review.
7. There shall be no new buildings in the areas of the Mountfort Street Extension and Freedom Way, which shall be reserved for protection of public views and future extension of streets built to City street design standards. Precise layout and design shall be identified, defined, and reviewed under a Master Development Plan or Site Plan Review.
8. View Protection Splays. These areas shall be prioritized for view protection, site circulation, and active public space.
9. Interpretation of Boundaries. View Corridor limits shall be drawn from an extension of the corresponding streets where these streets meet Fore Street, or in the case of Kellogg Street where it meets Adams Street. Building Envelope boundaries shall take their boundaries from the nearest view corridor and/or street extension boundaries where applicable; when a Building Envelope does not align with a view corridor or street extension, the boundary shall be the parcel boundary.
10. No new construction of any building shall have less than three (3) floors of habitable space above the average adjacent grade within twenty-five (25) feet of any public street (except where buildings are located east of Freedom Way, which shall not be subject to a minimum building height).

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